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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Economics to Talk in London

While Debts Talk in U. S. A.

Paris Argues Big Four Plan

Matsuoka Eases Those Islands

Senate Favors Direct Relief

Australia Breaks Motor Jam

BRITISH Prime Minister MacDonald and Special American Ambassador Norman Davis agree that the World Economic Conference should be held in London late in May and a war debts conference be held in Washington at the same time. The statesmen find that, although their subjects are closely related, the sessions must be separate. British sentiment is strong against making the June 15 debt payment; American sentiment is strong against a moratorium or cancellation. But Washington regards debts as incidental to world recovery, and thus with two bodies in session at the same time each could act to help the other. Trade concessions at London would promote debts concessions at Washington—Thus dawns hope of seeing the nations' chief problems dissolve along in joyous June.

* * *

¶ London learns Messrs. MacDonald and Davis agree there are four principal questions to be studied at the World Economic Conference. These are, in order of importance, stabilization of currencies, import quotas which act as embargoes, exchange restrictions, and tariffs. Britain's stabilizing of the pound or return to the gold standard might become possible with debt settlement at Washington. Or if tariffs were adjusted to make payment in goods possible the way might be smoothed for other things. Exchange restrictions are now chains on the wheels of world trade—And it is world adjustment, with their own countries taking the lead, that the two statesmen are striving for.

* * *

¶ France and Britain try to overcome the smaller nations' objections to the Mussolini four-power pact for Europe. Foreign Minister Nicholas Titulescu of Roumania, representing the Little Entente, meets in Paris with Premier Daladier and Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour, while Ambassador Lloyd Tyrrell gives Britain's views. They have before them the complete text of Premier Mussolini's project, and French Ambassador Jouvenel comes from Rome with Il Duce's latest word. The Big Four wish to allay fear and opposition—They believe that in union they can save Europe's peace.

* * *

¶ Washington gets enlightenment on Japan's position on the mandated Pacific islands which once belonged to Germany. The spokesman of the Tokyo Foreign Office has repeatedly declared that despite its withdrawal from the League Japan would retain these islands because "mandate" meant merely "spoils of war." But Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, late delegate to Geneva, before calling on President Roosevelt, tells newspaper correspondents that the islands, not unlawfully fortified, are only mandated and that Japan, in or out of the League, can hold them as long as it obeys the terms of the mandate—And this admission lifts loads from the heavy brows of statesmen.

* * *

¶ The U. S. Senate votes direct unemployment relief by the Federal Government to the states. The Wagner-La Follette-Costigan bill allowing funds up to $500,000,000 to be thus used to meet emergency distress is passed by 55 to 17. This bill, which it is believed will quickly pass the House and become a law, departs from the Hoover theory so warmly advocated in that the sums to go to petitioning states are not to be loans but gifts—The intention is to help sufferers whose states are unable to give them what they need.

* * *

¶ South Australia finds government control of road traffic helps both the railroads and the roads. The transport control board, appointed in 1930, controls 49 motor lorry routes covering 1669 miles. The diversion of passenger and freight business back to the railroads has been enormous, motor services amounting to 2,479,958 miles annually having been discontinued. Railroad station masters report an increase of from 18 to 300 per cent. These surprising facts have a meaning for America and other countries—In most nations railroad and motortruck are still in a desperate locked-horn struggle.

* * *

¶ Cincinnati dedicates its $41,000,000 union railroad station, described as the most modern in existence. Nearly 100,000 persons look on as Vice-President Harry A. Worcester of the New York Central Lines hands the gold key to Gov. George White of Ohio. Executives of the nation's leading railroads and officials of neighboring states join in inspecting the great terminal which will be used by seven rail lines. Cincinnati has been five years at work on this mighty building amid parks—It is a practical monument to the city's commercial and social size.

'Guest Week' Planned By British Resort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Blackpool, Eng.

FREE entertainments and cheap accommodation are being offered to early holiday-makers at Blackpool, one of England's premier seaside resorts. A novel "Guest Week" is being organized at a cost of £250,000 from June 19 to June 23.

Among the provisions of the scheme are a 10 per cent reduction on summer tariffs at hotels, 25 per cent reduction at apartment houses, free tickets for shows at any two cinemas in the town, a free ticket for a pier pavilion performance, a free ticket for a show at the Tower Circus, and one free admission to the open-air bath.

Austria Prohibits Socialist Troops In Move to Right

Measure Interpreted as Step in Drastic Drive Against Marxism

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, March 31—The most radical measure Austria's nonparliamentary government has yet taken against defenders of the constitution and the republic was today's decision to dissolve the Socialist private army known as the Republikanischer Schutzbund, or Republican Defense Force.

The measure was taken as a concession to extreme Right Wing elements which demand complete abolishment of the present constitution and inauguration of strong-hand rule. The new order provides that all Socialist arms be surrendered and that the defense force shall not be preserved in any other form. In other words it means complete disarmament of the Socialists while other parties are allowed to keep their private armies.

The Socialists declare they will refuse to give up arms voluntarily and that they will relinquish them only if found and confiscated.

Many interpret this step as a move toward a still more drastic fight against Marxism here. The present Government party believes the moment is propitious to eliminate Socialists as a major political force in Austria.

The Socialist leader, Mr. Julius Deutsch, says if any group or party takes the Vienna city government, long held by the Socialists, by force, that will provoke civil war.

Today's act greatly accentuates the strained political situation here and makes an understanding between the two chief parties—the Social Democrats and the Christian Socialists — very difficult. Political observers are of the opinion that this measure shows that the Premier, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, is determined to continue the dictatorship, attempting to control the Social Democrats on the Left and the National Socialists on the Right.

Since the Premier is backed by only a third of the people in the country and they are not the most active elements, his success is regarded as doubtful.

The army is being held in readiness to suppress any Socialistic outbreaks.

City Council to Elect New Chicago Mayor

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 31—The way has been cleared for the selection of a permanent successor to Chicago's late Mayor, Anton J. Cermak, but the selection will not be made by the people, according to the emergency legislation passed yesterday at Springfield giving the city council power to make the appointment.

Legislation supported by Gov. Henry Horner, passed yesterday by the House after getting through the Senate, sweeps away necessity for a primary election, giving the city council the right to "elect a Mayor, from its own membership or not, as the council shall determine, to act as such and exercise and possess all the rights and powers thereof until his successor is duly elected and qualified."

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Things Present

The "As I Knew Them" series is resumed on the Editorial page with an intimate glimpse into the life of Ruskin.

The first editorial is a discussion of President Roosevelt's new corollary to the familiar "caveat emptor"—"caveat venditor" (let the seller also beware).

Of all things! What do you suppose that illustrious Mr. Einstein does when he sees his picture in the paper? See the Home Forum page.

More 10-cent meals on the Women's Activities-Home Making page.

Our readers who enjoy patronizing Monitor advertisers will find pleasure in the treasure hunt provided by the Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page. Send in your lists.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following: Antiques and Interior Decoration page, Educational page (with its Parent column and Our Living Language series), Book Reviews and Literary News page, the world news map on the Daily Features page, and another Editor's Puzzle.

Our "All Aboard, America" series begins Monday.

French Reassure Smaller Powers On Il Duce's Plan

Negotiations on Proposal Enter Active Phase at Paris Meetings

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 31—Diplomatic negotiations between France and other European nations on the subject of the proposed four-power pact entered an intensive phase today, with a lengthy conference between the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Daladier, and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Roumanian Foreign Minister, who is in Paris as the official representative of the Little Entente.

Publication here this morning of the complete text of Signor Benito Mussolini's project coincides also with the announcement that M. Henri Jouvenel, French Ambassador to Italy, is to arrive here tomorrow to inform the Government of the important interview he had on the subject of the pact with the Italian Premier yesterday.

French Foreign Minister

While Mr. Titulescu was engaged in a preliminary conversation with M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, yesterday, the British Ambassador, Lord Tyrrell, upheld his Government's views in a visit to M. Daladier. Although the outcome of these consultations was not disclosed, it may be asserted that M. Daladier and M. Paul-Boncour assured Mr. Titulescu of France's continued solidarity with the Little Entente and endeavored to remove apprehensions of the smaller powers lest the "Big Four" attempt to coerce them.

European Peace Plan Accepts Treaty Revision Within League's Intent

PARIS, March 31 (AP)—The plan of the Italian Premier, Signor Benito Mussolini, to assure peace in Europe was made public here today and was disclosed as a proposal for a six-point pact.

It provided:

1. Four-power collaboration for peace by Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany.

2. Acceptance of the fundamental of revision of treaties in accordance with the League of Nations Covenant, "in a spirit of mutual understanding and solidarity of reciprocal interests."

3. Great Britain, France and Italy—in the event of the failure of full disarmament (by which Germany would realize equality)—pledge gradual realization of equali-

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Roosevelt Urged To Revive War-Time Housing Authority

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—A proposal to revive the United States Housing Corporation for the launching of an extensive program of slum clearance is before President Roosevelt, advocated by the public housing conference at the New School for Social Research here March 29.

Coincidentally the conference called on Mayor John P. O'Brien and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to support a municipal housing authority bill under which a city might set up an authority which would have power to acquire property by eminent domain, investigate congested areas and make plans for their clearance. This bill was drafted by Prof. Joseph P. Chamberlain, of Columbia University.

Dr. Harry W. Laidler, executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, a speaker at the conference, made the proposal to revive the housing corporation.

In calling upon the President to reorganize this war-time federal board as a permanent subdivision of the Department of Labor, Dr. Laidler said that a nation-wide plan of new building represented the country's chance to stimulate and revive trade by opening a great new industry. The Housing Corporation also should help municipalities with their housing programs, he added.

Liggett Stores File Plea in Bankruptcy

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court today on behalf of the Louis K. Liggett Company, which operates a chain of 450 retail drug stores in 35 states.

The petition was filed pursuant to a resolution by the board of directors adopted at 4 p. m. yesterday, which sets forth that the corporation is unable to pay its debts in full and authorizes its officers to execute and file a bankruptcy petition. Mr. W. E. Watt, vice-president, signed the petition.

Schedules of liabilities and assets, it was said, will be filed within a few days.

In a statement explaining the action, the Liggett Company, said that like all retail business concerns it had suffered serious declines in volume for the past three years.

A national committee of representative landlords was organized last November to adjust the problems of the Liggett Company and to try and secure modifications in rental obligations. The results of this move, however, were offset by the continuing loss of sales, the company explained.

Mandated Islands Unfortified, Matsuoka Says; Sees Roosevelt

Invites Tour of Inspection to Disprove Rumor of Illegal Fortifications—Confers Also With Hull —Clarifies League Standing

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese diplomatist, today conferred with President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

If the Japanese spokesman answers the questions put to him by these officials as frankly, and with as much new light, as he did when he received special correspondents before he visited the White House, it is thought that the mutual relations of the United States and Japan will be much clarified.

The envoy who led his country from the League of Nations and significantly is one of few highly placed and native-born Japanese who have spent their formative years in the United States—brought two important statements to bear on the most touchy issue between the two countries—the mandated islands of the Pacific.

In answer to criticisms, sometimes rising to a high pitch, which have been particularly vocal in the Navy Department, Mr. Matsuoka invited an inspection of these islands to dispose once and for all of the question of illegal fortifications.

Charges and counter-charges have flown back and forth over this issue for months. If, as has been charged, Japan has fortified the islands held by mandate, which however, the Tokyo Foreign Office spokesman described as "spoils of war," then it has violated the terms not only of the League Covenant but of the Washington treaty.

But Mr. Matsuoka issued what is believed to be the first invitation to visit the islands for a tour of inspection. He addressed it to correspondents, and simultaneously it became known that a party of American natural scientists is to be invited to visit the groups of islands to view a solar eclipse.

It has been the secrecy surrounding the islands which has incubated the charges of illegal fortification. As far as is known, no impartial group has visited the islands for years. Requests from American naval authorities have been politely sidetracked.

While Mr. Matsuoka's invitation was not formal, it was issued on his high authority, and if any serious effort should be made by an enterprising investigating body to see the truth for themselves, the Japanese Embassy assures that no obstacle would be placed in their way. Thus, apparently, this particularly sensational cause for irritation between the two countries could be readily removed.

But Mr. Matsuoka went further. He clarified Japan's relations with the League and the powers over the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Legislators Send State Salary Cut Bill to Gov. Ely

Retirement Is Protected and Effect Limited to 20 Months

The bill providing salary reduction for state officials and employees passed the Massachusetts House and Senate today. It contained an emergency preamble making it effective immediately upon its signing by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. The reduction amounts to 10 per cent on salaries up to $5200 and 15 per cent on amounts over that figure. The salary reduction period is limited to 20 months and the retirement rights of Massachusetts officials and employees are protected.

The bill providing salary reductions for state officials and employees was passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives today with the amendments made to it by the Senate. The bill now returns to the Senate for enactment. The reduction amounts to 10 per cent on salaries up to $5200 and 15 per cent on amounts over that figure. The Senate amendments limited the salary reduction period to 20 months and protected retirements rights of Massachusetts officials and employees.

The House yesterday accepted the adverse report of the committee on state administration on a petition seeking consolidation of the Departments of Agriculture and Conservation and establishment of a department of municipal affairs. Also a third reading was ordered on the bill that veterans of the Civil War, Spanish War and the Philippine Insurrection who received the Medal of Honor may apply for classified civil service without examination. Proposed inclusion of disabled World War veterans was rejected.

The joint legislative committee on taxation held a hearing yesterday on two chain store taxation bills, one in each chamber. Proponents, including Mr. William H. Mitchell, representing the Liberal Civic League, Mr. Charles L. Manser, sponsor of the Senate bill, and Mr. Frank Dorr, representing the Massachusetts Meat Dealers' Association, advocated the tax from a revenue standpoint, adding that the tax on each store would be small. Opponents of the bill are to be heard later. In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported by the joint committee on ways and means seeking to give to Mayor James M. Curley full authority to cut salaries of Boston's 22,000 city officials and employees, as well as those of more than 1000 persons on the Suffolk County pay roll.

Envoy Leaves Moscow To Report to London

MOSCOW, March 31 (AP)—Sir Esmond Ovey, British Ambassador, was crossing the Russian border today on a trip to London from which he may never return here, at least in his present official capacity.

He is to report to the British Government on the arrest of six British subjects here on charges of sabotage in connection with their work on electrical projects. It was said on high authority that it was very likely Sir Esmond is leaving for good.

The Russian Foreign Office was not represented when virtually the entire Moscow diplomatic corps bade Sir Esmond and his family farewell at the station last night.

The last meeting between Sir Esmond and Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Commissar, was reported as not entirely pleasant. The Ambassador called to acquaint the Foreign Commissar with "steps the British Government intends to take" if the subjects were placed on trial. Mr. Litvinoff was reported to have stated Russia could not be treated like Mexico.

South Australia Aids Railways By Traffic Control

Two-Year Test Indicates Some Lines Must Give Way to Buses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—For more than two years a great experiment has been tried throughout South Australia consisting of the Government control of road traffic. In 1930 a transport control board was appointed by Parliament for three years and the legislation will expire in about six months.

Upon the board was conferred wide powers for the regulation of road traffic as the effect of motor competition was being felt seriously by the railways, particularly as many of the main roads have been built almost parallel with the lines.

Large losses were being sustained by the railways department and it became a question whether some of the routes would not have to be closed. So the experiment of rigidly controlling the road traffic was instituted. It has been conducted sufficiently long to give a thorough test but the board, in its annual report just issued, points out that it is difficult even to estimate the financial effect of the operations on the railways as the revenue statements do not actually reveal the position.

Idea of Diversion

The board explains, however, that some idea of the extent of the diversion of the traffic to the railways may be formed by a consideration of the total annual mileage of discontinued services. This aggregates approximately 2,479,958 miles, made up of 937,742 miles for passenger services, and 1,542,216 miles for goods transport. The board calculates that at least £100,000 a year has been added to the revenue of the railways department by the control, or elimination, of road traffic.

To get a reliable idea of the effect of road control the board sent to 18 station-masters throughout South Australia the question, "What has been the general effect of the Road and Railway Transport Act on railway traffic?" The replies showed that the percentages of increase range from 25 to 300. In some instances the revenue has been doubled, in one case it has been quadrupled, and in many instances it is reported that the railways now handle the whole of the local district trade.

What Roads to Close

The board will now devote itself to considering what unprofitable railway lines should be closed, and road traffic substituted. The deciding point will be what course is best in the economic interest of the State, with some relation, of course, to the reasonable needs of the district. The question of profit cannot be the deciding factor in all the railways of South Australia.

Many of them are purely developmental lines and are essential to the progress of the agricultural and pastoral industries. Some of them can never pay directly as they traverse long distances of empty country and there is still a demand for further facilities in areas that are opening up. With South Australia's industries being wool and wheat nothing will be done to hamper their expansion. In fact, the Transport Board so far departed from its policy of road traffic control last season as to institute the experiment of allowing motor lorries to convey wheat from railway sidings and farms to the shipping ports so that there should be no cessation in exports.

The board now controls 49 routes, representing 1669 miles, and has paid £17,256 in compensation. The Victorian authorities are so impressed with what has been accomplished that an officer was sent over recently to report on the system, which is the only one of its kind in Australia.

Securities Bill Gets Sympathetic Ear in Committee

Retroactive Provision Is Only Feature to Raise Much Discussion

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—Senate and House committees heard witnesses today in behalf of the proposed federal securities act to provide information and supervise traffic investment securities in interstate commerce.

From the temper of committees it was evident that Congress is prepared to rush through this additional piece of the rapidly mounting list of legislation sponsored by the new Administration.

Of major interest in the day's developments was the information divulged at the Senate hearing that the bill, as written, is retroactive and if enacted in its present form will force every corporation in the country that has outstanding securities to file required information with the Federal Trade Commission within 90 days or suffer the drastic penalties of the law.

It is believed that the bill will be amended so as to make it apply only to future issues of securities. Some confusion surrounded this point in Congress today and clarification is expected shortly at the White House. In one quarter the belief was expressed that the bill was not intended to be retroactive, but that the feature was included through oversight.

This view was roundly denied, however, by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, who declared the bill included "all securities," and that he would oppose any amendment to limit it.

A strikingly sympathetic atmosphere prevailed in the House committee as it listened to Mr. Huston Thompson, financial adviser to the President and drafter of the bill, explain its details and implications.

Minor changes were proposed by Republican and Democratic members alike which in every case were intended to make it more stringent in the protection offered to purchasers of securities. The general sentiment of the committee appeared to be a desire to close every possible loophole against fraudulent sale.

Of the basis of this attitude it was being generally predicted that the measure would receive an almost unanimously favorable vote from the House committee.

One of the features most carefully discussed during the hearing was the provision leaving to the Interstate Commerce Commission discretion in making public all information regarding securities of foreign governments offered in the American market.

Chile Issues Order For Alcoholic 'Gas' To Aid Own Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—After April 1 alcohol must be mixed with gasoline in Chile to the extent of 20 per cent. The government order to this effect stated that the importation of gasoline must be reduced and the national alcohol industry assisted.

Motorists will have no alternative to the alcohol mixture and, despite the protests of the automobile associations which claim that motors "will be destroyed by the concoction," the government refuses any concession.

Simultaneously, the government has made another appropriation for the conversion of public passenger vehicles from "real gas" to "poor gas." This assistance is necessary because practically all the omnibuses are operated by owner-drivers who have no other capital resources.

Gasoline rations for the whole country have been reduced to only 5,000,000 liters a month and the government threatens to bring the figure down to 3,000,000 as soon as the gasogenes are fixed to the majority of the public motor vehicles.

Church Bells Freed Of Duties in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

ABANDONMENT of an ancient law requiring church bells to be rung to expedite mobilization in war time is announced here by the Ministers of Protection and Ecclesiastical Affairs. This resulted from a protest by a section of the Danish clergy.

Only 113 of the 1300 pastors of the Danish Folk Church (Lutheran) sought annulment of the old law. The protest was made on the grounds that the church had outgrown the days when it was obliged to take a part in war service, and that to help to make peace in the world, customs of war must be abolished.

Wet Leaders Fear Legal Beer Breaks Repeal Strategy

Drys See Great Strength to Oppose Repeal of Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—Today, only seven days before beer flows legally once more, wet leaders in their headquarters here are awaiting the event with concern. The average wet in the streets may be hilarious, but not the men who are primarily interested in the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Dry headquarters, on the other hand, wait for the coming of beer with a feeling that strategically speaking they have everything to gain and very little to lose. Though they deplore it they foresee wide-open saloons, flouting of all laws and regulations, free sale of hard liquor as well as beer, in short a spectacle which will have a graphic effect on the voting public, will disgust it with liquor, prevent repeal and turn the tide back to strict enforcement of prohibition.

Chances of such a spectacle are considerably enhanced by a sharp rift which has developed in wet ranks threatening to sunder the alliance of centuries between brewing interests and the balance of the liquor trade.

It grows out of the strenuous efforts of the wets to hedge the sale of beer with restrictions sufficient to prevent both the type of public spectacle which would disgust public sentiment, and keep drinkers from becoming so satisfied with beer they would cease to demand repeal.

Out of it all, former Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York looms as a prophet. One of the most ardent wets in the last Congress, he nevertheless warned his colleagues against seeking legalization of beer before securing repeal. He told them it would reduce the pressure behind repeal and might also stimulate dry sentiment. Both his warnings are apparently on the verge of justification.

As a result wet leaders are using every possible device to bring the brewers back into the ranks of repealists. Confidential information indicates, however, that serious resentment has been aroused and the brewers, annoyed at all attempts to restrict their trade and therefore their profits, are on the verge of an open break.

Meanwhile Col. Amos W. W. Woodcock, director of prohibition, has started in preparation of regulations to govern activities of the Prohibition Bureau under the legalized beer régime. His first concern is to protect the dry states from neighbors which have accepted legalization of 3.2 per cent beer. The bureau also faces the problem of stamping out illicit brewing which may continue on a large scale in an effort to escape the license fees and taxes.

Marine Corporal Finds Rare Relics Of Mayan Culture on Nicaraguan Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., March 31—One would never expect to find a veteran marine corporal in the rôle of an archæologist.

Yet Corporal Asa Daniels, now on duty at the local marine base, in his spare time while stationed in Nicaragua supervising elections, uncovered what archæologists now call a "new Mayan culture."

Figurines, effigies, knives and bowls of a hitherto unknown culture, unearthed in the volcanic earth of the island of Ometepe by Corporal Daniels, are now on exhibition here at the San Diego Museum.

The bowls and sacrificial cups, curiously adorned with nightmarish feet and still bright with painted designs, were wrought by the natives of Ometepe from 500 to 1000 years ago, according to Mr. Malcolm Rogers, curator of the museum.

"No museum in the world has ever done any work in this field," declared Mr. Rogers.

The first of the relics was unearthed accidentally by a party of marines last October as they were digging postholes.

"Recognizing the possibilities of the find, I had some spare time later and started digging where the boys had turned up the idol," recalled Corporal Daniels. "About five or six feet below the surface I found a good many things.

"Apparently the natives had used the location as a burial ground, because the vases and bowls I found were scattered among the skeletons of men. I am sure they are Mayan relics, for the bowls contain the tapir design, and the Mayans worshiped the tapir, as well as the feathered serpent, which is also shown on many of the relics."

Among the corporal's collection is a flute which plays four notes. It is carved to represent the head of a jaguar, which the Mayans also worshiped, according to the marine archæologist.

Wels of Germany Leaves Second International

BERLIN, March 31 (AP)—Herr Otto Wels, president of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, has resigned from the Second International. Herr Wels telegraphed his resignation to headquarters at Zurich, Switzerland, because the organization, at a recent session in Paris, drew up a sharp resolution condemning the present régime in Germany without inviting German delegates.

Stedman Gets New Captaincy

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Capt. Giles C. Stedman, staff captain of the United States liner Leviathan, will be in command of the steamship American Banker of the American Merchant Line when she sails today for Plymouth and London.

Trade Revival Placed First At London Parley

MacDonald and Davis in Accord on Separation of Debt Question

Coöperation Planned

British Sentiment Is Against Debt Payment; Washington Opposes Moratorium

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31—A plan for concurrent discussions of debts at Washington and economic issues at London is being evolved by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Norman H. Davis who met here again today to continue the task of drawing up a program of joint collaboration between Britain and the United States to promote world economic recovery.

The two statesmen are understood to agree that the question of debts must be kept quite separate from the world economic conference. At the same time they feel that progress toward settling either issue must have an important effect on negotiations for settling the other.

The background of the MacDonald-Davis talks is that there is almost unanimous sentiment in Britain against paying the next debt installment due June 15 and almost equally strong feeling in the United States against either a moratorium or cancellation.

But it is understood here that Washington is now inclined to regard debts as an incidental factor in the problem of world recovery when compared to the paramount necessity of putting world trade on its feet again.

Four Main Questions

Consequently if the World Economic Conference can be got under way before the next debt payment is due, and if the conference shows prospects of reaching harbor safely, it is thought it should be possible to make some temporary arrangement to short-circuit any difficulties that might arise June 15, pending final solution later.

Mr. Davis is having nothing to do with details of the debt discussions. But he and Mr. Macdonald made considerable progress on economic issues yesterday. Besides agreeing tentatively that it is desirable that the conference meet toward the end of May they considered what the committees of the conference might set up when it does meet.

The four principal questions to be studied include—in order of importance attached to them by leading delegates—stabilization of currencies, import quotas and embargoes, exchange restrictions and tariffs.

Fixing of Date Next

With Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Davis in agreement as to the desirability of holding the world economic conference soon, the next step is to call together the organizing committee so as to fix the actual date. This is expected to be done immediately with view to a meeting next week.

Normally three months is allowed to elapse between summoning a big international conference by the League of Nations and the date of the first session.

But it is believed that in the special emergency such as exists today—there are many countries besides Britain with debt installments due June and all of them are in serious economic plight—there will be no objection raised to reducing the intervening period to six weeks.

Restrictions on Exchange

While the necessity of taking bricks off tariff walls is generally agreed, both Mr. Davis and Mr. MacDonald are understood to feel that exchange restrictions play an even greater part in stifling international trade.

Mr. Davis is believed to be equally strong against the quota system and here there is liable to be difference of opinion between the two countries, as Britain has recently introduced quotas for certain agricultural products, including meat and bacon, and negotiations are now in progress here with Denmark, Argentina and four or five other countries all based on extension of this system.

Where such matters will be threshed out is also under consideration. While there is much to be said for holding preliminary discussions at Washington, it is pointed out that this might make it difficult to keep sufficiently close touch with other countries.

'United Front' Avoided In British-American Talks at Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—Development of a joint Anglo-American plan to make the world economic conference successful before it convenes, is the aim of conversations now going on here between Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador. These talks are probably the outstanding diplomatic event of the day, with disarmament now dormant.

The two English-speaking powers have shouldered the responsibility of preparing the conference—that essential task without which no conference can succeed, omission of

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Boston Swayed Popular Music 100 Years Ago

Composers Record Historical Landmarks in Titles and on Covers

Boston's familiar landmarks and historical scenes played an important part even in the music of 80 to 100 years ago. This is evident in an exhibition of about 40 pieces of sheet music the covers and titles of which all bear reference to Boston.

This exhibition, now open to the public in Walter Hastings Hall at the Old State House, has been prepared by the Bostonian Society, organized to promote the study of the history of Boston and the preservation of its antiquities. Many familiar buildings, which once were the "talk of Boston" and which have faded from the picture to be supplanted by modern business houses, are elaborately depicted on the covers of some compositions.

Among these buildings are the famous Music Hall in 1853 before the great organ was installed, the Adams House in 1847, on the site of which now stands Keith's Theater and Keith's Music Publishing House, famous not only for its pianos and sheet music but for its umbrellas as well.

"Hero's Quick Step," published in 1836, shows a troop of soldiers passing the Big Elm at Charles Street, near the Common, while the Boston Museum in 1847, Tremont House in 1836 and an interior view of the Grand Coliseum at the time of the National Peace Festival in 1869, are exhibited.

Humorous incidents are not lacking as shown by the Emancipation song "Get off the Track" published as a campaign song in 1844 and showing a railway train being pulled and pushed by steam engines without coal tenders. The front engine is labeled "Liberator," the back one "Repealer" while the car between is marked "Immediate Emancipation."

The amusing wheelbarrow incident between Maj. Benjamin Perley Poore and Col. Robert Burbank is told on another cover which shows Poore, as the loser of an election bet, pushing a barrel of apples on a wheelbarrow from his home in Newburyport to Burbank's home in Boston, 36 miles away, a feat which required three days of the famous Washington newspaper man's time. His arrival in Boston and the most interesting ceremonies which followed were witnessed by at least 30,000 "enthusiastic spectators," it was explained.

Many of the covers show the various military uniforms of the time, including the New England Guards, Hull Street Guards, Boston Independent Fusiliers and the Boston City Greys. There is also the melodious "Grass Hopper's Waltz," which shows two of these insects performing a graceful waltz on Boston's Common, with the stately dome of the State House in the rear.

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Matsuoka Confers With Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

mandated islands by a pledge which has been conspicuously absent from cables from Tokyo. Though he insisted that Japan acquired its mandate, not from the League, but from the allied and associated powers, he fully admitted that exercise of the mandate was under supervision of the League. And he declared that his nation could hold it "as long as Japan respects the terms of the mandate."

Previously, no mention has been made of the terms of the mandate, which constitute an elaborate machinery for supervision and control set up under the League of Nations. If Mr. Matsuoka's recognition that Japan must continue to observe these terms is also shared by his Government, then the whole mandate issue is reduced to very small proportions.

For, essentially, as the United States has always claimed, membership in the League is not necessary to hold a mandate as long as the mandatory state makes its regular reports to the League, and subscribes to the mandate's machinery.

If Japan intends to do this, retirement from the League has not altered the position of the Pacific islands one whit. Americans who had feared the consequences on the Far Eastern status quo, militarily speaking, may thus seize Mr. Matsuoka's two statements at their face value and make the most of them. If they mean literally what they say, stability in Pacific waters may be considered to be much likelier than had previously appeared.

Corner Turned, He Says

The Japanese envoy admitted that Japan's activities had taken a severe financial toll. But he insisted that the corner had been turned, and that peace and order in Manchoukuo were pretty well recovered.

About two-thirds of the bandit chiefs there, he revealed, have been bought over by Japanese money and have turned in their weapons for a cash consideration. Japan thus took a page from America's book, for the United States paid $1.25 apiece for the rifles of Philippine insurgents shortly after the Spanish-American War. Japan's biggest problem, Mr. Matsuoka continued, was to find work for the bandit chiefs. Their previous employment of banditry being removed, it left an economic void which Japan's commercial organizers hoped to fill.

Success of this campaign, he picturesquely indicated, would be shown only when the Manchurian millet has become full grown. For the millet furnishes forests where bandits can hide, and as long as it stands, banditry flourishes. If, this summer, the millet season doesn't grow also a crop of bandits, Japan will be crowned with success.

As for Peiping and Tientsin, Mr. Matsuoka asserted that neither his Government nor army leaders wished to proceed south of the Great Wall. Only provocation from Chinese could persuade them into Peiping or Tientsin, and then only if flagrant attack and intrigue absolutely force such action. He hoped it would not come.

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Monitor News Radiocasts

The daily news radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor are now being heard over two stations instead of one as formerly.

The new schedule for "The Monitor Views the News" follows:

Noon, 12 to 12:15, over Station WBZ.

Evening, 6 to 6:15, over WHDH.

Hsieh Declares Japanese Bluffing About Islands

The United States should take advantage of the offer made by Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, in Washington today, to investigate the mandated islands in the Pacific which Japan denies are being fortified, Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade Bureau in Boston, declared today.

"The Japanese spokesman," he said, "made it clear that what he said was for home consumption. The facts cannot be permitted to be obscured, when the fortifications already have been started by the Japanese."

"It is only natural that Mr. Matsuoka should use this invitation as a 'bluff,'" Dr. Hsieh asserted, "when the fact remains that Japan is planning the conquest of Asia and these mandates. These islands which were formerly in the hands of the Germans have been the hope of the Japanese for 35 years as the connecting links for a navy supreme in the Orient, and the fortification of these islands by Japan is inevitable despite all Japanese denials."

At the present time because of Germany's attempted claims for these lost islands and the attention of the whole world being diverted by the Jewish boycott in Germany, Dr. Hsieh declared that "we as laymen are losing the real focus of the whole situation. Both the 'Prussians' of the East and of the West are evolving their imperialistic ideas around these islands. There is now reported a compromise between Germany and Japan concerning those islands."

If the Japanese are not fortifying the islands and do not intend to do so, Dr. Hsieh questioned, why is the nation, through Mr. Matsuoka, making a denial of it? Also why do they not by agreement release these islands, even if they resign from the League of Nations? he added.

Dr. Hsieh charged that the present speaking journey of Mr. Matsuoka in the United States is being undertaken to divert the attention of the world from the things Japan already has done.

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Road Betterment From Welfare Funds Urged at Parley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., March 31—Improvement of roadsides, development of parks and recreation areas, and elimination of unsightly elements along highways were urged in resolutions adopted by more than 200 highway officials, foresters and representatives of civic organizations attending the first Highway Improvement Institute here. The resolution stressed these projects as a means of deriving a profitable return from the expenditure of welfare funds.

The value to a community of the so-called welfare labor was demonstrated by Mr. L. Fletcher Prouty, Springfield city forester, who described municipal projects giving some 17,248,000 hours of labor in return for welfare funds expended, employing more than 700 men in building parks, recreation areas and roads, which under other circumstances would have cost the city about $1,000,000.

Another resolution asked the establishment of a special legislative commission to study the need of care of public forests and shade trees. Projects suggested for the use of otherwise unemployed men follow: Development of parks, preparation of roadsides for planting, planting of trees and shrubs on roadside, construction of secondary roads, improving existing parks and playgrounds, development of recreational areas, trimming of underbrush, utilizing of vacant lots for community gardens, clearing of rubbish and dumps, developing parking and roadside picnic areas, tearing down old buildings, grading and landscaping around public buildings, repairing and painting fences, building mailbox standards and eliminating signs from buildings and fences.

Two Jobs Held Up By Boston Strikes

A strike affecting carpenters working on the annex to the Boston Latin School in the Fenway and plasterers employed at the new State Public Works Department building became effective this morning, it was learned from the office of the Building Trades Council. Sanction for these strikes, which were ordered yesterday, was voted by a board of business agents representing 33 unions.

While the strike affects only these two trades, other workers are said to be ready to leave their jobs if any attempt is made to supplant strikers with non-union men. The cause of the strike is laid to the alleged necessity of members of the two unions involved to pay a part of each week's wages in order to retain their jobs, workers being retained on the pay rolls for official inspection at standard union scale of wages.

Charles F. Adams Urges Loyalty to Government

Loyalty to the Government by all citizens was urged last night by Mr. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy in the Hoover Cabinet, in an address at the annual banquet of the Boston Real Estate Exchange in the Hotel Touraine. It is regrettable, the speaker pointed out, that the business interests of the country, especially Wall Street, and Washington, understand so little of each other.

Mr. Adams paid high tribute to Mr. Herbert Hoover, upon whom, he said, the great burden of economic unrest rested day and night. Mr. Hoover, he said, was "a great man, a great thinker and a great fund of information, who worked to do the best beyond all power of the imagination." Lack of party control was the great stumblingblock of his Administration, the speaker asserted. And in party majority lies the great hope of President Roosevelt today, he declared. Mr. Adams also decried tariff barriers, which, he said, are the cause of much distress in the world today.

State Taxpayers Adopt Strict Economy Proposals

WORCESTER, Mass., March 31 (AP)—The state taxpayers' associations want sessions of the state Legislature every two years, a survey of the civil service situation, a general program for state control of cities and towns unable to finance their operations, continuance for one year of the special commission of public expenditures and the granting of state or federal aid for welfare conditioned on strict economy. Resolutions expressing these proposals were adopted yesterday at the state convention of taxpayers' associations here.

Mr. Robert M. Goodrich, director of the bureau of municipal research suggested the establishing of a personnel officer in cities with a view of studying personnel; equalization of assessments, uniform educational programs and schoolhouses, as some of the measures by which economies might be effected.

Events Tonight

Vesper George School of Art: Talk, "The Evolution of a Painting," by Mr. Vesper L. George, 43 St. Botolph Street, 8. Open to public.

Weston Community League: Performance of "A Holiday in Hawaii," Weston Town Hall, 8:30.

Dartmouth Women's Club: Concert and dance, benefit scholarship fund, Hotel Bradford, 8:15.

Workers School of Boston: Second lecture in series on "The Soviet Union," by Prof. H. W. L. Dana, 107a Green Street, 7:30.

Hasty Pudding Club of Harvard: Performance of "Step Lively," Repertory Theater, 8:30.

Belmont Hill School: Performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado," school hall, Belmont, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Nation-wide banquet for all business girls, Lee Auditorium, 6:30.

Harvard College Observatory: Open house, talk, "Our Changing Universe," by Dr. H. T. Bok, benefit Cambridge unemployment relief, 7:30.

Harvard University: Final lecture in series, "The Use of Poetry and the Use of Criticism," by Mr. T. S. Eliot, Charles Eliot Norton, lecturer, New Lecture Hall, Kirkland Street, 8. Open to public.

Sigma Alpha Epsilon: Dance, Hotel Statler, 9.

University Club: "Fish and Game Night," dinner in sports style, 40 Trinity Place, 6.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 8:40 p. m.
Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro del Piccoli," 8:30.

Music

Steinert Hall, Boston—Hazel Hallett, piano recital, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Junior and Senior Bird Club meetings, 9:30 and 10:30; demonstration of paper making with motion pictures, 2; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Salon Français: Meeting and lecture, Copely-Plaza Hotel, 3.

University Club: Final New England championship, badminton matches, 2.

Ladies' Dog Club and Associated Nursery School: China dog show, Louis Joseph Galleries, all day.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Exhibition of inventions of Dr. Elihu Thomson, Walker Memorial, through Sunday, 2 to 5. Open to public.

Women's Republican Club: Illustrated traveltalk, by Mme. C. G. De Loriea, 46 Beacon Street, 2:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "What Can We Expect of Intoxicating-non-Intoxicating Beer?" by Mr. Orville S. Poland, 3 Joy Street, 1.

Vesper George School of Art: Puppet performance by theatrical department, 42 St. Botolph Street, 10. Open to children.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Soviets on Parade," film, at 1:00, 2:40, 4:25, 6:10, 7:50, 8:40 p. m.
Plymouth—"Teatro del Piccoli," 11:00 a. m., 2:30.
Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 2:30.

Music

New England Conservatory of Music—Gertrude Ehrhart, Alex Thiede, 3.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American water colors. Through April 1.

Grace Horne Galleries, Stuart at Dartmouth Street—Oils and water colors by Mary A. Greenwood and Arthur F. Musgrave. Through April 1.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings of the Rocky Mountains by Marion Boyd Allen, and water colors by Marion Monks Chase. Through April 1.

Fine Arts Theater, Norway Street at Massachusetts Avenue — Paintings by Adolph Aissen. Through month of March.

Brittany Coffee Shop, 222 Newbury Street—Photographs by Dr. Eliot F. Porter and Dr. Charles V. Restions. Through April 1.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by contemporary artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazleton. Through April 8.

Brick Oven Tavern, 40 Joy Street—Water colors of Cape Cod by Maurice Biscoe, miniatures by Genevieve M. Thomas.

Copley Society, 254 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ellis Baylor. Through April 7.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street — Annual members' exhibition. Through April 8.

Attlebero Museum of Art—Wall hangings by Marion Pierce Carter, oils by Florence Givlens, water colors by Rowena Brown Rice, sculpture by Harold Nelson Piel.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Pastor to Head Franklin

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 31 (AP)—Dr. William Gear Spencer, interim pastor of the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh, Penna., was elected president of Franklin College at a meeting of the board of directors, here last night.

Two Boston Banks Merge

The merger of the Boylston National Bank and the Boylston Trust Company, both of Boston, was announced today by Mr. Frederick Winsor, president of the Boylston National Bank. The merger will be effective April 1.

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Lester Lee Resigns

Lester Lee, Democratic leader in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, has resigned from the House, it was announced today. He will be succeeded by Mr. Joseph Ward of Boston.

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Two Boston Firms Merge

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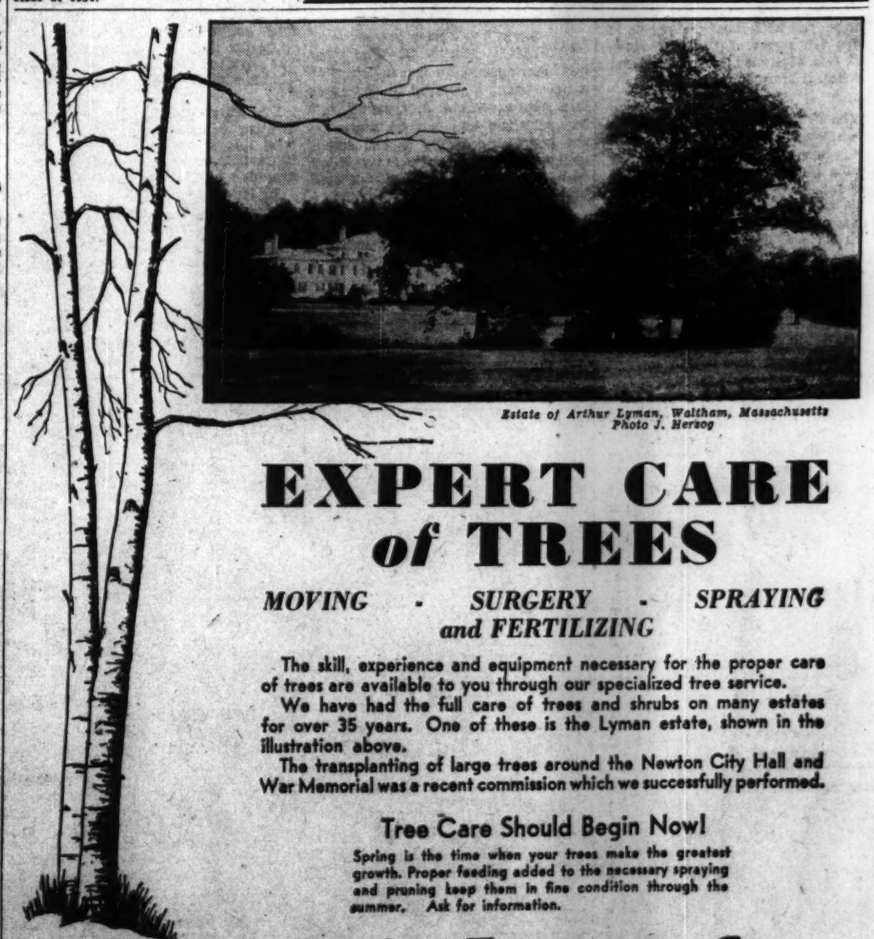
'Snow Train' Encore Planned

A "sugarin' off" party at Lincoln, N. H., together with 30 inches of snow in the Flume at Franconia Notch, resulted in announcement today by the Boston & Maine Railroad that the demands of spring skiing enthusiasts will be met by operation of an encore trip of the "Snow Train" next Sunday, April 2.

United Aircraft & Transport

Unfilled orders on the books of equipment subsidiaries United Aircraft & Transport Corporation as of Dec. 31, 1932, totaled $9,077,128, compared with $8,147,737 at the close of 1931.



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—John Burroughs

Chemists Report Big Contributions Made to Industry

American Society Meeting Reviews Activities of the Past Year

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31 — Chemistry has put greatly increased knowledge at the disposal of industry during the economic slump, sessions of the eighty-fifth meeting of the American Chemical Society closing here today indicated.

The registration of the meeting broke all records for the society's semi-annual gatherings with more than 2300 enrolled. More than 700 papers describing current researches were submitted.

Evidences of confidence in the nation's future were expressed everywhere at the meeting. Laboratory workers revealed marked acceleration in research both in industry and in the universities and technical schools; industrial leaders foresaw great advancement in trade and commerce based on the continued expansion of the chemical industry. Deans of colleges and universities said that, while six months ago, the door seemed practically closed to new graduates, today industries are making inquiries looking to the engagement of superior students on graduation in June.

Research that may lead eventually to the complete separation of petroleum products into their component constituents—a development of vast future importance to the oil industry—was reported to the petroleum division of the society yesterday. Dr. M. R. Fenske, of Pennsylvania State College, who submitted the report, asserted that sufficient engineering data on four simple hydrocarbon mixtures had been obtained to enable equipment to be designed for their separation by distillation.

"Separation of these simple compounds, while of little moment by themselves," said Dr. Fenske, "have a tremendously potential value in that this accomplishment has broken through a heretofore impenetrable wall, and indicates the eventual separation of gasoline into its component parts."

Alumni of Cornell, Chicago, Harvard, Illinois, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Ohio State, Pennsylvania State, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Syracuse, Wisconsin and Yale held reunions during the week of the convention. Henry Feehan, stockroom keeper in the chemical department of Cornell University for more than 50 years, was the guest of honor at the Cornell alumni luncheon. Mr. Feehan, who is an "institution" at Cornell, was brought to Washington for the occasion. Eighty alumni attended the luncheon, among them Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington, who placed his car at Mr. Feehan's disposal for an afternoon of sight-seeing.

Outstanding among the social events of the week was the informal reception of women members of the American Chemical Society at the White House Thursday. Members of the society and their guests today visited Edgewood Arsenal where they were to view demonstrations of smoke screens laid down by airplanes and other features of the Chemical Warfare Service.

'Our Mary' to Portray 'Alice'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—Miss Mary Pickford is to make screen versions of "Alice in Wonderland," and Barrie's "Peter Pan," she announced yesterday upon her return from a visit with her husband, Mr. Douglas Fairbanks, in Europe. As Alice, she would be the only human figure in an assembly of animated drawn figures to be supplied by Mr. Walt Disney. Mr. Fairbanks is shortly to go to the Orient in the course of a world tour.

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Plans Are Rushed For Enlisting Big Army of Workers

President Signs Reforestation Bill and Labor Bureau Starts Work

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt today made his forest conservation-employment program a law by signing the bill, while his aides rushed to make ready for enlisting thousands from the cities' jobless for the work.

He directed the Department of Labor to supervise enrollment of the idle, making plain that he had in mind selection of men who went to the metropolitan centers during boom days now to carry out the task of putting the many watersheds of the nation again in condition to produce timber and guard against floods.

This first point of his emergency relief program was authorized late yesterday by Congress. At the request of some of those who sponsored the legislation, he deferred signing of the bill until today.

It is the hope of Mr. Roosevelt to get some men to work within two weeks. By midsummer, he believes, more than 200,000 men can be wielding axes and pushing spades in the forests.

The President will go ahead with the plan he had in mind to give the "civilian conservation corps" a pay of $30 a month with food and subsistence.

Maj. R. Y. Stuart, United States Forester, called a conference of representatives of the state forestry departments to plan for state projects. Before that can be held, however, he will confer with regional foresters of the United States Forest Service on Monday. Later conferences with representatives of private holders of forest lands will be held in an effort to work out coöperative projects.

Only about 46 per cent of the forest area in this country is now protected against forest fires and the project which Major Stuart aims to bring about would increase the protection.

A meeting late today of representatives of the War, Labor, and Agriculture and Interior Departments will labor to perfect plans for getting the Roosevelt program under way quickly.

One of the big elements still unsettled is determination of the number of men who will be assigned to work on the various types of federal land.

It has not been determined how many will be assigned to the national forests, which have an aggregate area of 161,000,000 acres.

Most of the national forest area lies in western states, and one of the problems remaining to be solved is the determination of the mileage men will be transported from their homes to camps.

The forest service is seeking to bring about agreements to increase the number of coöperative projects in the East. There are only about 6,000,000 acres of national forests east of the Mississippi, and it is in this area that on a basis of population the largest group of recruits will come from.

Income Tax Extension Closes at Midnight

The final hour for filing Federal income tax returns will end at midnight tonight when the 15-day extension, granted by the Treasury Department because of the banking holiday, will expire.

Those who have taken advantage of the extension should see that their returns are mailed to the Collector of Internal Revenue at 22 Pearl Street accompanied by at least one-fourth of the tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent from March 15, 1933, the date when the tax originally was due. Remittances must bear the cancellation stamp of March 31 in order to be on time and avoid the 25 per cent penalty for late filing.

Germany to Radiocast Daily Short-Wave Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 31—Under the direction of the new Ministry for Propaganda, shortwave radiocasts which may be received in the United States are to be a regular part of the German radio service.

Utilizing the government shortwave transmission station, daily radiocasts from 1 a. m. to 3 a. m., will begin April 1, reception of which will cover the early evening hours in the United States. In addition to the musical programs, brief news broadcasts will be included in both German and English.

Mrs. Swift Heads Garden Clubs

MIAMI, Fla., March 31 (AP)—Mrs. Fred Joel Swift of Nyack-on-the-Hudson, New York, was elected president of the National Council of State Garden Club Federations in convention here yesterday.

$145 ROUND TRIP TO EUROPE
THE BEST ON THE SHIP
NEW SERVICE. ALL OUTSIDE 2-BED ROOMS. EXCELLENT FOOD. NEW YORK, HAVRE, ANTWERP. NOTHING ELSE LIKE IT ON THE ATLANTIC. AND YOUR CAR CAN GO FOR $130 ROUND TRIP. SEE MORE, PAY LESS. WONDERFUL ROAD MAPS READY FOR YOU. MUST RESERVE WELL IN ADVANCE. SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED FOLDER. Dept. 66
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SALES FOR SILVER since 1865
CANDO SILVER POLISH
Cleans, protects, beautifies silver, glass, porcelain, nickel. At your dealer's.

'Hey, Bill, Who Is This Chap, Leo Constellation?'

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

SEEING STARS AT THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY FAIR

Speedy Passage Sought for State Beer Control Bill

Legislative Machinery Is Set in Motion for Early Action on Measure

Legislative machinery was set in motion today to pass the state beer control bill of 54 sections through the various legal channels in time to place it on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's desk by next Wednesday. The full text of the bill was made public this morning.

This will give the Governor time to peruse its details and decide upon its merits for enactment by April 7, the date Congress set for lifting the ban on beer sales.

The bill reported by the Committee on Legal Affairs sets up a commission of three salaried members not under civil service. One of its most interesting provisions prohibits beer sales to persons under 21 years of age. Another bars licenses to aliens.

Drinking "on the premises" is restricted to sales in licensed dining rooms, restaurants and inns. Beer must be served only at tables. The "stand-up" bar is positively banned.

Steps Against Saloon

Definite steps to prohibit the return of the saloon are taken. Under Section 4, regulations of drinking on premises are defined as follows:

"Any duly licensed common victualer owning or conducting a restaurant, as defined in this act, in any city or town, and any duly licensed innholder owning or conducting a hotel, as defined in this act, in any city and town, may be licensed by the local licensing authorities, with the approval of the commission, to sell, between such hours as the local licensing authorities may from time to time fix, either generally, or specially for each license, to travelers, strangers and other patrons and customers not under 21 years of age, wines and malt beverages to be served and drunk only in the dining room or dining rooms of a restaurant or hotel, and in such other public rooms or areas of a hotel as the local licensing authorities may in the case of each hotel licensee deem reasonable and proper, and approve in writing. Such sales may also be made by licensed innholders to registered guests occupying private rooms in their hotels, respectively.

"Any club, as defined in this act, may, when licensed by the local licensing authorities, sell wines and malt beverages, only to its own members and also, subject to regulations made by the local licensing authorities, to guests of members."

Special licenses are required for pop concerts, dinners, banquets, and railroad and steamship dining rooms.

Licensing Committees

Licensing would be placed under control of local licensing committees, selectmen and Mayors. Revenues to the State would come from a $1 tax imposed on each barrel produced or imported into the State and on brewers' and retailers' licenses. The former would pay from $500 to $2500 for their permits and the latter from $25 to $500.

Bona fide hotels, restaurants and clubs may be licensed to sell for immediate consumption without limitation to number, while bulk distributaries may be licensed on the basis of one store for every 2000 residents, up to communities of 50,000 inhabitants, with an additional store for each 5000 residents in cities of greater population.

An attempt to prevent a chain-store sales monopoly is seen in the provision to deny any one corporation or individual the right to hold more than three licenses and allowing no more than one license in any community.

Voters of every community would have wet and dry referendums at every state election.

Stars of Universe in Stirring Aerial Acts Thrill Great Gathering at Harvard Fair

Harvard astronomers held a "fair" last night to be continued tonight and tomorrow night.

Old-time circuses under the "big canvas" have their days, but last night astronomers gave a new type of entertainment with star performers acting on stages millions of miles away. Calculations of light wavelengths and all complicated mathematical formulæ were temporarily pigeon-holed for the duration of the fair, and past and present generations of star gazers offered their wares to the public for the benefit of the unemployed.

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, professor of history emeritus, wanted to know "whose stars are they, anyway?" as he waited his turn for a peek at the constellations, taking the jostling of the crowd good naturedly.

At one of the "side-shows," Dr. Leon Campbell presiding, artificial meteors flashed across the room while a long line waited for a chance to observe them with the conical meteor mirror. In another building, Dr. L. B. Andrews demonstrated with a pendulum that the north end of the room was "traveling faster than the south end and, in a day and a night the north end skews completely around the south and returns to its original place."

Because the crowd which came exceeded all expectations, many were turned away at the door. The main event of the evening, a lecture on "The Puzzle of the Planets," by Prof. D. H. Menzel had to be delivered three times instead of twice as scheduled.

Several were heard to remark as they were told "no more tickets" that they had come all the way from Truro, on the tip of Cape Cod, from Albany, N. Y., and one couple from Gray, Maine, the site of the Harvard eclipse expedition, last summer.

A motor-driven planetarium demonstrated how the planets with their moons travel along regular paths in the sky while those who had just come from a continuous showing of motion pictures of the total solar eclipse of Aug. 31, 1932, were shunted through the storage vaults where the world's most valuable collection of astronomical plates are kept.

Dr. Menzel, in his lecture on the sun and its family, likened the solar system to a jig-saw puzzle which astronomers are trying to piece together and spend most of the night working on. "It seems at times," he said, "that we have a fairly good idea of what the finished picture should be and then again it seems as though the baby had played with the pieces and lost a lot of them."

Among his topics were the canals on Mars, the frozen clouds of Jupiter, Saturn's rings, the tiny asteroids, and the possibility of life on Mars. One little boy was heard to remark as he looked at a lantern slide of Saturn, "It looks like a boiled potato on a plate, mother."

More than 1200 people waited their turn at the various telescopes for peeks at the astronomer's "stock in trade." Perhaps the largest crowd gathered on the roof to view the constellations, while long lines formed behind the larger instruments under eggshell domes.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain with rising temperature tonight and Saturday; moderate to shifting winds, mostly east to south; minimum temperature tonight near 42.

Maine: Rain late tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature Saturday and in north portion tonight.

Other New England States: Rain with rising temperature tonight and Saturday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds, becoming southeast or south, and increasing late tonight and Saturday, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	58	Nantucket	40	48
Bismarck	32	60	New Orleans	72	80
Boston	40	50	New York	42	52
Calgary	34	56	Norfolk, Va.	54	62
Charleston	64	64	North Platte	30	60
Chicago	58	58	Philadelphia	46	58
Cincinnati	58	60	Phoenix, Ariz.	50	78
Denver	38	54	Pittsburgh	52	60
Eastport, Me.	32	42	Portland, Me.	40	48
Hatteras	58	58	Raleigh	54	70
Honolulu, T.H.		76	St. Louis	58	66
7 p.m. Mar. 30	72		St. Paul	40	58
Helena, Mont.	38	58	Salt Lake City	46	52
Huron, S. D.	36	58	San Francisco	50	62
Jacksonville	64	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	48
Kansas City	48	78	Seattle	40	48
Key West	74	80	Tampa	66	82
Los Angeles	52	70	Washington	46	60
Memphis	62	70	Wichita, Kan.	46	72
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	38	58
Montreal	32	44			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 31.
B—Maximum March 30.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:50 p. m., Saturday 3:02 a. m.
Height of tides 8 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:39 p. m.

LIVE IN THE NEW SMART CENTER OF NEW YORK
800 sunny, outside rooms. Every room with bath, shower and radio. Adjacent to Grand Central and B & O Bus Terminal . . . only a few minutes from Pennsylvania Station. In the midst of the theatrical district and the fashionable shops.
SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 to $5 per day
weekly from $15
DOUBLE ROOMS from $3.50 to $6 per day
weekly from $21
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave., 49th to 50th Sts., N. Y.

Cincinnati Opens $41,000,000 Station

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 31 (AP)—A temple of transportation was opened here today.

The huge new Cincinnati Union Terminal, built at a cost of $41,000,000 and hailed by many persons as the most modern in the world, attracted scores of leaders in the empire of rails for its dedication. Its maze of 45 miles of tracks and 227 switches have been called "traffic-jam proof" by veteran railroaders.

Covering 287 acres, the terminal has accommodations for 17,000 passengers and the movement of 216 trains daily. Seven railroads will use the 17 structures that comprise the project, in which are extensive quarters for trainmen and almost every conceivable convenience for passengers; even a movie theater. Even as the finishing touches were being placed on the new, the waiting room of the old Central Union depot was covered this month with a foot of water. Five roads consequently moved into the new terminal on March 19, although operations were not to have begun until April 2. The railroads which will use the terminal are the Big Four, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Southern, Norfolk & Western, Louisville & Nashville and Chesapeake & Ohio.

Varied Businesses Found Filling Plants

Diversification of industry in New England, long hailed as the basic reason for continued business activity in this section while other parts of the country encountered dullness, is rapidly "taking up the slack" of vacant factories due to changing industrial conditions, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Former textile mills, sold at auction or otherwise available for different lines of business are being utilized by many establishments not connected with the textile business. One such factory in Lawrence, for instance, has been used by a rubber specialty manufacturer. A rubber shoe factory in Melrose is now being used by a paper manufacturing concern, while a section of the plant formerly occuped by the Boston Rubber Shoe Company has been taken over by a new industry, the bureau of commercial and industrial affairs of the chamber points out.

In its monthly report of new industries established in Metropolitan Boston during February and issued today, the bureau lists 17 new industries and expansions on the part of eight previously established firms. Among the new industries is a company that has taken 6000 square feet of floor space in the former rubber factory at Melrose for the treating of paper and fabrics of all kinds, giving employment to 10 wage earners, says the bureau. Thirty employees are expected to be used by this company as the business gets under way. The expansions reported by the bureau include that of a peanut company which has leased a portion of the street floor as well as the entire third floor of the building adjoining its present quarters on State Street, Boston, for its increasing business.

Salem Company Low Bidder

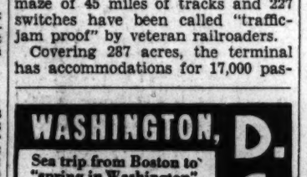
WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Salem Construction Company of Salem, Mass., was low bidder yesterday on the construction of a border immigration and inspection station, to be built at Canaan, Vt. The Salem company's bid was $21,800. The limit of cost for the project, including cost of the site, is $56,000.

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net loss of $274,987 after depreciation, depletion, interest, etc., compared with a net loss of $301,716 in 1931. Including equity in earnings of subsidiaries, total net loss was $279,808, compared with $290,379 a year before.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Sea trip from Boston to "spring in Washington" All-Expense tours.
6 days, $35
Illustrated folder—Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St., or Pier 2, Northern Ave., Boston.
MERCHANTS & MINERS LINE

Domino
Cane Sugars
Refined in U.S.A.
"Sweeten it with Domino"

fresh

Churned daily from the richest, purest cream country produces, Fairmont's Better Butter comes to you FRESH and FULL-FLAVORED. Try a pound today and tast the difference. At most leading grocers.
Also Fairmont's Better Eggs, Poultry, Cheese, Mayonnaise, Ice Cream and Frozen Fruits.
FAIRMONT'S BETTER BUTTER
GENERAL OFFICES — Omaha, Nebr. BRANCHES—Boston and Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Buffalo and New York City, N. Y.; Portland, Me.

Pedigreed Flax Crop Grown On King's Estate Proves Value

Industrial Research Remodels Britain's Trade by Inventions in Textiles, Shipping and Storage

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British industry's growing realization of the importance of research is stressed in the latest report of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, issued here recently. Hundreds of lines of investigation are shown to be proceeding at the instigation of 37 research organizations.

In the linen industry the high light is on the results obtained from the pedigree flax crop grown on King George's estate at Sandringham, in Norfolk. When processed, under ordinary conditions, the crop produced treble the yield per acre. The fiber obtained is worth £20 a ton more than the Russian flax which forms 80 per cent of the raw material used by the British linen industry. It is contended that flax would form a valuable crop in Norfolk.

Experiments in "chilling" meat showed that by the use of 20 per cent of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere the storage life is sufficiently prolonged to allow Australian meat to be marketed in Great Britain as "chilled" instead of "frozen," as it has hitherto been labeled.

Research workers in the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington evolved a type of towing barge giving a 33 per cent improvement in speed with slightly less power, as compared with the older types. It is here, too, that examination of the wind resistance of ships showed that by alterations in the distribution and shape of upper structures it is possible to reduce air resistance in most types of ships by about 30 per cent. This means a big economy when steaming head on to a high wind.

The Cotton Research Association states that great progress has been made in the problem of opening and cleaning cotton. Results now being obtained, states the report, may soon lead to revolutionary ideas, which will greatly increase the efficiency of opening and cleaning machinery.

In the wool industry the association dealt in the past year with seven times as many trade problems as five years ago. The association's system of control of temperature and humidity has been adopted by many factories.

Marblehead to Issue 'Old Ironsides' Cachet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., March 31—A "runaway" victory scored by the Frigate Constitution over two British Frigates, Tenedos and Endymion, 119 years ago, April 3, will be commemorated by a special stamp cachet to be issued from this city by "Fort Washington," Sons of Daniel Boone, here next Monday.

The cachet, which is a fine drawing of "Old Ironsides" under full sail, made by a 12-year-old girl, Pauline Morse, will be mailed from Marblehead on April 3 to various stamp collectors.

WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM
PROUD OF YOUR SILVER?
Fine sterling deserves the finest care. Wright's Silver Cream will whisk away every trace of tarnish and restore your silver to its original newness. This safe, non-abrasive cleaner is unexcelled for cleaning tile and porcelain, glassware, and chromium bathroom fixtures, too. Get a jar at your dealer's today or send for free sample.
J. A. WRIGHT & CO., Inc.
79 Emerald Street, Keene, N. H.
WRIGHT'S SILVER CREAM

Delight the Family
with alluring dishes from the free booklet "Cox's Gelatine Recipes." See what delicious jellies, parfaits, mousses, salads, etc., you can make. Economical, too: a package makes four pints of jelly! For the booklet, address The Cox Gelatine Company, Dept. B, 546 Greenwich Street, New York.
Cox's
INSTANT POWDERED GELATINE

Though plated silver may give way to sterling, velvet rugs to Orientals, there is one possession no woman will ever relinquish. It is her Hoover. No matter how wealthy she may become, she can't buy a finer cleaner than The Hoover. No matter how small her means now, she can't buy a more economical one. Any woman can own a Hoover—for as little as $4.50 down.

The Hoover
It Beats . . . as it Sweeps . . . as it Cleans . . . on a Cushion of Air
Of no other cleaner can this be said: The Hoover has been bought by more than 3,000,000 people . . . The Hoover cleans more homes, large and small, than any other cleaner . . . The Hoover is made by the oldest electric cleaner manufacturer and the largest . . . The Hoover has the usual suction and brushing actions, plus an exclusive third cleaning action, Positive Agitation, which by shaking the rug dislodges deeply embedded grit—enabling The Hoover to remove this injurious dirt as well as the lint, hair, litter and dust . . . The Hoover, complete with Dusting Tools or Dustette, may be bought on as low a down payment and with as small an outlay per month as the cheapest machine, yet gives many more years of service and better service . . . The Hoover, with twenty-one patented features, is not only more efficient at first but is kept efficient by nation-wide Hoover service available to every Hoover owner . . . The Hoover is sold and endorsed by the leading merchants of the country . . . When their bonded and trustworthy representative calls on you, ask him for a no-obligation Home Trial of the new Hoover. The Hoover Company. Factories: North Canton, Ohio; Hamilton, Ontario.

The HOOVER HEDLITE—exclusive new feature in electric cleaners. Electric light mounted on The Hoover illuminates dark corners—makes cleaning easier and better. Ask the Hoover man to show it.

You can scrub fruits and vegetables but
YOU CAN'T WASH MILK
THE test of milk is the company, the plant, and the facilities for handling it. Sheffield Farms, in more than 92 years, have perfected milk-cleanliness and purity . . . and the means for protecting it.
SHEFFIELD FARMS
Sealest GRADE-A MILK
NEW YORK CITY
Phone COlumbus 5-8400

Helen Germaine Reaches Final

Must Face Dorrance Chase for U. S. Indoor Tennis Championship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 31 — Helen E. Germaine, unseeded New Yorker, and Dorrance H. Chase of Dorchester, Mass., second seeded singles player, advanced to the final round in the twenty-sixth United States women's indoor tennis championship at the Longwood Covered Courts here this morning, while in the doubles Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey, both of Brookline, former champions, won their way to the final round.

Miss Germaine, who holds the United States public parks championship, met the top seeded Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr. of Cambridge, Mass., the former Mianne Palfrey of Brookline, in what turned out to be the best-played women's singles match seen on the local court in many years.

In the first set the Bronx player ran up a lead of 4—0, dropped the fifth and then went on to win the next two for the set. Mrs. Hill appeared to be tired and made errors, many of them on advancing to the net for kills. The score by points:

First Set

Miss Germaine	4	4	7	6	1	4	5	29	6
Mrs. Hill	2	1	5	1	4	2	3	18	1

Mrs. Hill called on her reserve power in the second set and started off with 3—0 score before dropping the fourth and fifth games. The sixth game was the longest of the match, deuce being called nine times. Mrs. Hill finally won that and the seventh. The eighth was won by Miss Germaine, but Mrs. Hill won the next to even the match. All but two games in this set went to deuce one or more times. The point score:

Second Set

Miss Germaine	7	0	7	4	6	11	3	8	3—49—3
Mrs. Hill	5	4	9	2	4	13	5	6	5—57—6

The first four games of the third set were divided. Then Miss Germaine won four straight to win the set and match. The point score:

Third Set

Miss Germaine	4	2	5	5	4	4	4	32	6
Mrs. Hill	1	4	7	3	2	1	2	22	2

Miss Chase won her match from Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d. of North Andover in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2. Seven of the games went to deuce, but Miss Chase held the upper hand, winning five of them. The point score:

First Set

Miss Chase	4	4	5	4	4	6	4	5	36—6
Mrs. Cole	2	6	3	0	1	8	0	3	23—2

Second Set

Miss Chase	10	4	6	4	2	2	4	7	39—6
Mrs. Cole	8	1	4	2	4	2	5	30	2

Mrs. Robert H. Morris of Boston and Virginia Cross of Providence, R. I. defeated the fourth-seeded women's doubles team, Mrs. George R. Harding, Cambridge, and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Brookline, 6—4, 6—1, Thursday afternoon.

Virginia B. Rice of Boston, who will tour England this summer, and her partner, Mrs. Hill won their third-round doubles Thursday from Miss Germaine and Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, Mass., 6—1, 6—3.

Four teams advanced in the mixed doubles Thursday afternoon and evening. The longest match in this competition was between Mrs. Godfrey and Henry R. Guild of Brookline and Mrs. Cole and her partner, Thomas E. Jansen, Boston. Mrs. Godfrey and Guild won in three sets, 4—6, 12—10, 6—2.

Other teams advancing in mixed doubles were: Emily A. Lincoln, Smith College freshman from Brookline, and Malcolm T. Hill Jr., former Harvard player and captain; Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner Jr. of Brookline, former champions; and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline and G. Holmes Perkins of Cambridge.

United States Women's Indoor Tennis Championships—Singles—Semifinal Round

Helen E. Germaine, New York, defeated Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., Cambridge, Mass., 6—1, 3—6, 6—2.

Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass., defeated Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole 2d, North Andover, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles—Third Round

Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., and Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, defeated Mrs. George R. Harding, Cambridge, and Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey, Brookline, 6—4, 6—1.

Virginia B. Rice, Boston, and Mrs. Arthur D. Hill Jr., Cambridge, defeated Helen E. Germaine, New York, and Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, 6—1, 6—3.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris, Boston, and Virginia Cross, Providence, R. I., 6—1, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles—Second Round

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and G. Holmes Perkins Jr., Cambridge, defeated Mrs. William Martin and Eugene Floyd, Brookline, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round

Emily A. Lincoln, Brookline, and Malcolm T. Hill Jr., Newton, defeated Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, and C. G. Plimpton, Brookline, 6—2, 6—3.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and G. Peabody Gardner Jr., Brookline, defeated Helen E. Germaine, New York, and Nathaniel W. Niles Jr., Brookline, 6—4, 6—1.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and G. Holmes Perkins, Cambridge, defeated Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, and Sam Fitch, Boston, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Henry R. Guild, Brookline, defeated Mrs. Benjamin E. Cole, North Andover, and Thomas E. Jansen, Boston, 4—6, 12—10, 6—2.

Minnesota Wins U. S. College Rifle Title

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The University of Minnesota was announced yesterday by the National Rifle Association as the 1933 national champion collegiate rifle team. The team scored 1374 out of a possible 1500 points. The sectional champions and scores were:

Western Conference, University of Minnesota, 1374; Middle Atlantic States, U. S. Naval Academy, 1362; New England States, Massachusetts Tech, 1339; Missouri Valley, University of Missouri, 1327; Alleghany University of West Virginia, 1322; Eastern States, U. S. Military Academy, 1316; and Metropolitan, College of the City of New York, 1314.

The high individual score was made by Townsley, University of Cincinnati, with 284 out of a possible 300 points.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

March 30 Results

Philadelphia (A.) 7, Brooklyn 4.
Boston (N.) 3, Newark 2.
New York (N.) 2, Detroit 1.
Philadelphia (N.) 8, Baltimore 7.
Cleveland 2, New Orleans 0.
New York (A.) 9, Birmingham 5.
St. Louis (A.) 3, Buffalo 2 (11 innings).
Atlanta 4, Washington 3.
Montreal 8, Boston (A.) 2.
Chicago (N.) 16, Pittsburgh 10.
San Francisco 7, Chicago (A.) 3.
Louisville 6, St. Paul 2.

Connelly for West Point

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 31—S. W. Connelly '34, former winner of the famous Chicago River Marathon and winner of a major letter in freestyle swimming and waterpolo at University of Chicago, has accepted an appointment to the United States Military Academy. The announcement is made by Coach E. W. McGillivray, who said he regretted the loss of his most valuable point winner, but hoped to see him swim for West Point next season.

Mack to Cut Training Season

FORT MYERS, Fla., March 31 (AP)—Results obtained from a four-week spring training season this year have prompted Connie Mack to cut the warm-up campaign for the Philadelphia Athletics still further in the future. He said recently he was convinced "earnest training for three weeks will be of more benefit to the boys than dragging out the routine four or five weeks."

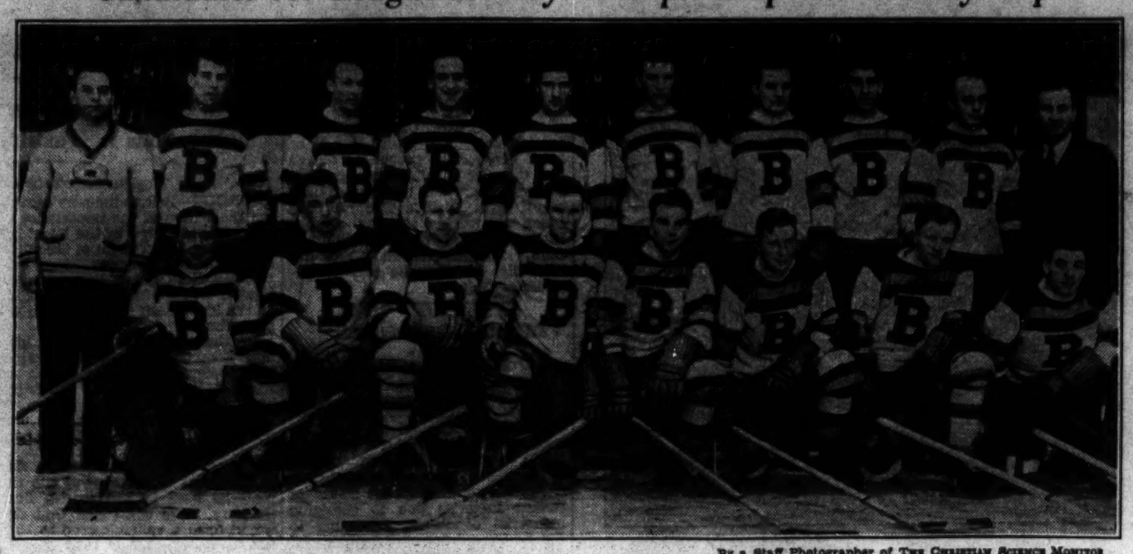
Three Matches for Army

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Three individual matches and the intercollegiate championships are on the schedule of the United States Military Academy polo team, released yesterday by Maj. Ludson D. Worsham, graduate manager of athletics. The schedule: April 29, Penn Military College at Chester, Penna. May 6, Princeton; 20, Yale.

College Baseball Result

Randolph Macon 12, Drexel 0.

Candidates for League Hockey Championship and Stanley Cup



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

THE BOSTON NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE CLUB TEAM OF 1932-1933

Front Row (Left to Right—Percy Jackson, Joe Lamb, Harry Oliver, Art Chapman, Obs Heximer, Red Beattie, Vic Ripley and Tiny Thompson. Back Row—Win Green (Trainer), George Owen Jr., Percy Galbraith, Alex Smith, Marty Barry, Dit Clapper (Captain), Nels Stewart, Fred Hitchman, Eddie Shore and Art Ross (Manager).

Brilliant Work By Spence Boys

Three Brothers Star in Men's A. A. U. Swimming Championship Meet

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—The Spence brothers of the New York Athletic Club, furnished the chief sensation yesterday in the opening events of the 1933 national men's swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, in their home pool. Walter Spence captured the 100-yard freestyle swim, with his younger brother, Leonard, third, and Wallace L. Spence won first honors in the 300-yard individual medley championship, 100 yards each, breaststroke, backstroke and freestyle.

Richard K. Degener of the University of Michigan was far superior to the others in the lowboard diving contest, both in the afternoon and even more so in the evening finals. This event was almost monopolized by the middle western invaders, as A. R. Greene, of the Lake Shore Athletic Club of Chicago was second by almost as wide a margin, and James Wilkie of Northwestern University was third. Only fourth place went to the East, when Herman A. Ringler of Penn Athletic Club, Philadelphia, came next.

The Middle West was also victorious in the 150-yard backstroke when Dan Zehr of the Y. M. C. A. of Fort Wayne, Ind., was first, but the balance of the winners were from the metropolitan district, with Gordon H. Chalmers and Albert Vande Wegh, Newark Athletic Club, second and fourth, and John Wicklun of the Dragon Club of the St. George Pool, Brooklyn, third.

Dividing the Spences in the 100 was A. H. Schwartz, Illinois Athletic Club, with Arthur R. Highland, Northwestern University, Chicago, fourth. Still another midwesterner, John A. Schmieler of the University of Michigan was second in the medley by virtue of his fine work in the breaststroke, in which he led by a wide margin, only to drop back in the final freestyle swim. The only New Englander to show was John Higgins of the Providence Y. M. C. A., who took third place ahead of the second New York Athletic Club representative, August G. Harms.

A full list of qualifying heats was run off in the afternoon, with two rounds required in the 100-yard freestyle. The chief feature of these events was the elimination from the low-board diving championship of Stuart N. Loud of Yale University. In one of the earlier required dives he failed to follow the rules, substituting another dive, and the judges threw the dive out, allowing him nothing. He tried hard to overcome the handicap; but there were too many fair divers in the competition, and he was left out.

Degener, winner of the high board last year, led the field by a wide margin, with Greene a good second. The other qualifiers were Herman A. Ringler and Hugerio Flocco of the Penn A. C., Philadelphia, third and fourth; Derland Johnston, unattached, and Wilkie, Northwestern, who were closely bunched on points.

After a preliminary series of four heats, and a second round of two, the Spence brothers of the home club, Walter and Leonard, led the way into the finals of the 100-yard freestyle by winning the two semifinal heats, with Schwartz second to Walter and Highland trailing Leonard. The fifth man in the final was Peter Fick, a young swimmer from the Philadelphia Elks Club, who made the fastest time for third place, thereby qualifying over George Fissler of the Olympic team, who was third in the other heat.

Dan Zehr, of Fort Wayne, Ind., Y. M. C. A., made the best time in the preliminary heats of the backstroke, 1m. 43s., while the other qualifiers were Chalmers and Wegh, Wicklum and Justin L. Cashman, Fordham University.

In the medley 300, J. Schmieler made the best time, in winning the first heat, 3m. 50.8s., while the third member of the Spence family, Wallace, won the other, A. Harms, J. Higgins, and L. C. Robinson, from the University of Michigan, though competing unattached, being the other three to qualify. The summary:

National A. A. U. Swimming Championships for Men

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Walter Spence, New York A. C.; A. H. Schwartz, Illinois A. C., second; Leonard Spence, New York A. C., third. Time—53.6s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by Dan Zehr, Fort Wayne Y. M. C. A.; Gordon H. Chalmers, Newark A. C., second; John Wicklun, Dragon Club, third. Time—1m. 39.5s.

300-Yard Individual Medley—Won by Wallace L. Spence, New York A. C.; John A. Schmieler, University of Michigan, second; John Higgins, Providence Y. M. C. A., third. Time—3m. 42.3s.

Low-Board Dive—Won by R. K. Degener, University of Michigan, with 140.33 points; A. R. Greene, Lake Shore A. C., second, with 121.56; James Wilkie, Northwestern University, third, with 108.84.

Leaders Are Undisturbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 31—American Bowling Congress "Big Ten" leaders held their lofty positions during Thursday's barrage in the national ten-pin classic. Several totals which will finish in the $60,000 prize list were registered but the leaders remained undisturbed. Leading Thursday's scoring was Joseph Zang of Columbus. Zang nosed out Arthur Hannaford of Chicago in the singles division with a 647 total. Albert Miller and Herman Kaeppner, also of Columbus, topped the doubles card with a total of 1183. Stifel Fabrics, Wheeling, W. Va., topped the team division with 3867.

Montreal, Newmarket Tie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, March 31—Montreal Royals, Quebec champions, and Newmarket, Ontario titleholders, played a 2-all tie game here last night in the first game of the eastern Canada junior ice hockey finals, the winner of which will meet Brandon or Regina in the Canadian final at Toronto next week. Newmarket and Montreal will play the second game in Toronto on Saturday. Newmarket scored in the first period, but the locals counted twice in the third and the vistors secured the equalizer within three minutes of the end of the game.

Saskatoon Quakers Qualify

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man., March 31—Saskatoon Quakers qualified to meet Trail for the western Canada senior hockey title and entry to the Allan Cup final by defeating Fort William here yesterday by 1 to 0 after 10 minutes of overtime. It was the third game, and the two previous ones were scoreless ties. As the second game went 30 minutes overtime, the teams had played a total of 211 minutes of scoreless hockey before Dewey obtained the only goal of the series. Port William was held off for the nine additional minutes.

British Football Results

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Leicester defeated Blackpool, 3 to 0, yesterday in a match of the first division of the English Soccer League. In the northern section of the third division, Doncaster defeated Halifax, 5 to 1. Matches in the English Rugby Union resulted as follows: Pontypool 3, Mountain Ash 0; Aberavon 14, Newport 6. County Match: Somerset 16, Kent 6. Rugby League: Broughton 5, St. Helen's Recreations 0. International: England 34, Other Nationalities 30.

Crews Have Easy Workouts

PUTNEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., March 31 (AP)—The Oxford and Cambridge crews, preparing for the annual rowing classic Saturday, took easy workouts yesterday. Oxford rowed 2½ minutes from the stake boat and got in 10 strokes in 18 seconds at one time. On another start with the flood tide, the Dark Blues rowed 2 minutes, pacing 33½ and 33 strokes to the minute, respectively. Cambridge practiced starting and got in 8 strokes in 10 seconds. In a minute row, the Light Blue eight strokes 35½.

Lucky Strike Team Second

HARTFORD, Conn., March 31 (AP)—The Lucky Strike team of Willimantic, with a total pinnage of 1834, jumped into second place in the team standing of the National Duckpin Congress last night. The Thread City bowlers hit a hectic pace, with Frank Loveland, their 23-year-old star, getting a total of 468, said to be the highest total ever bowled in the national championship tournament. Loveland had singles of 148, 174 and 149.

Tennessee vs. Fordham in 1934

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Tennessee and Fordham will meet in football in 1934, it was announced recently by Jack Coffey, graduate manager of athletics at Fordham. The game will be played Nov. 3, 1934, either at the Polo Grounds or the Yankee Stadium. It is the third intersectional contest arranged by the Rams for the season after next, the others being with Southern Methodist and Purdue.

Chambers to Coach West Point

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 31 — Ralph Chambers, professional at the Longwood Covered Courts for many years, announced that he is leaving his position here a month earlier than usual in order to take over the coaching of the varsity and plebe tennis teams at the United States Military Academy starting next week.

A. A. U. Wrestling Dates

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States yesterday announced the 1933 wrestling championships would be held in Chicago, April 27, 28 and 29, under the auspices of the central association of the A. A. U.

Tulsa Oilers Take The Second Straight

TULSA, Okla., March 31 (AP)—Canada's amateur basketball champions, the Winnipeg Toilers, must win every remaining game of the "world series" with the Tulsa Oilers to gain possession of the new Jacob France challenge trophy.

The Oilers, Amateur Athletic Union champions of the United States, won the second game last night, 41 to 19, as easily as they did the first Wednesday, 32 to 13. The other games of the three-out-of-five series will be played in Winnipeg next month under Canadian rules.

Charles (Chuck) Hyatt, former star at the University of Pittsburgh and captain of the Oklahomans, scored nine field goals last night.

NEODESHA, Kan., March 31 (AP)—A big trimotored private airplane, carrying the championship basketball team of Canada, crashed near here today, costing the lives of four of the occupants and seriously injuring the other ten passengers. The ship, experiencing motor trouble, plunged to the ground on a sodden meadow a twisted mass of wreckage en route from Tulsa, Okla., to Winnipeg, the home city of the team, the Canadian Toilers. The dead: A. H. Hakes, pilot; H. E. Eggem, co-pilot; Mike Shea, member of the team; Jack H. O'Brien, Minneapolis, owner of the plane. The injured: R. H. Bonynge, business representative of the team; Col. A. C. Sampson, personal representative of the Mayor of Winnipeg; George Wilson, manager of the team; Lauder Phillips, player; A. T. Silverthorne, player; Bruce Dodds, player; Joe Dodds, player; Hugh Penwarden, player; Ian Wooley, player, and Andy Brown, player.

Dartmouth Elects Shea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 31—John A. Shea '34, twice victor in the Olympic Games in the speed skating events, was elected captain of the Dartmouth College championship winter sports team yesterday. Shea, who lives in Lake Placid, N. Y., has been an outstanding star on the ice ever since he entered Dartmouth and has compiled an undefeated three-year record. His points this year in the 440-yard dash and two-mil helped Dartmouth to win the intercollegiate title at Lucerne-in-Quebec, as well as place first in the winter carnival championships here. He is president of the Intercollegiate Winter Sports Union.

Northwestern Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., March 31 — D. E. Brewer '34 and N. J. Culver '34 have been elected co-captains of the basketball team at Northwestern University for next season. Both were regulars on the team that lost only two games and tied for the Big Ten championship which ended early this month. Brewer is from Freeport, Ill., and Culver is a local boy. Major letters were awarded to the following: Capt. Joseph Reiff '33, E. C. Johnson '33, Brewer and Culver, C. B. Perry '33, M. F. Baumann '33, R. G. Pendleton '33, Sterling Richards '33, Milton Rosenfeld '35, Edgar Manske '33, and A. P. Kawal '35.

Midwestern Meet April 22

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 31—The Midwestern Amateur Athletic Union of the United States swimming championships for women will be held this season on April 22, under the auspices of the Nicholas Senn Women's Swimming Association of Omaha, Neb. Entries for the meet will close April 15. The meet is open to any amateur swimmer residing in Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota or South Dakota.

Shore Puts the Bruins in Front

Third Overtime Game of Series—Rangers Shut Out Detroit

National Hockey League Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Boston	2	1	4	3
Toronto	1	2	3	4

(Best three out of five games.)

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 31—Although Eddie Shore was held well in check by the Toronto Maple Leafs in the first two games for the National League championship in Boston, he broke away twice last night and, as a result, the Bruins scored a 2-to-1 victory, after 4 minutes 23 seconds of overtime, to take a 2-to-1 lead in the best three-out-of-five-game series. The game was a close-checking affair, but a couple of momentary lapses by the local defense, in failing to cover Stewart in the second period and Shore in the overtime while scrimmages were going on behind the Toronto net, proved costly to the Stanley Cup holders.

Stewart scored early in the second period on a pass from Shore, after Chabot had made three saves on the one attack, while in the overtime Shore was left uncovered and had plenty of time to pick his target for the winning counter. The locals tied the score with less than six minutes to play in the third period, Doraty beating Thompson from close range, after a power attack.

The locals carried most of the play. Boston played a cautious game and awaited openings, but they were few. The Bruins had a margin in the second period, but the locals had an edge in each of the other three, and in the overtime had seven shots on goal to two by the Bruins. Jackson almost scored a minute after the extra period started, but Thompson made a miraculous save.

Both goal tenders turned in sparkling games, while Shore, Stewart, Clapper and Barry were the best for the Bruins, and Jackson, Primeau, Blair, Clancy for Toronto.

The three overtime games in succession set a new record for N. H. L. championship playoffs. The summary:

Boston	Toronto
Beattie, Heximer, Ripley, lw	
rw, Conacher, Bailey, Sands, Doraty	
Barry, Chapman, Stewart, c	
c, Primeau, Thoms, Blair	
Clapper, Oliver, Lamb, rw	
lw, Jackson, Cotton, Gracie	
Smith, Hitchman, ld...rd, Clancy, Levinsky	
Shore, Owen, rd	ld, Day, Horner
Thompson, g	g, Chabot

Score—Boston 2, Toronto 1. Goals—Stewart and Shore for Boston; Doraty for Toronto. Assists—Shore and Lamb for Boston; Clancy and Cotton for Toronto. Officials—J. C. Cleghorn and E. Daigneault. Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 4m. 23s. overtime.

Stanley Cup Challenge Round—Second Round

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Rangers	1	0	0	2	0
Detroit	0	0	1	0	2

(Two games—total goals.)

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—New York Rangers, back from Montreal, won the opening game of the second round of the Stanley Cup playoffs against the Detroit team yesterday evening, to get a lead of 2 to 0 for the home-and-home series, smashing through their former goalie, John Ross Roach for two tallies, while they held the formidable forward lines of the visitors helpless. The teams will now go to Detroit for the second game on Sunday, with Madison Square Garden reserved for the opening game of the finals, in case Boston wins on Saturday.

Big Ivan Johnson won the honor of scoring the initial goal, when with Somers and Evans off, the defense star slipped past Gallagher and Buswell then shot through Roach. As Somers came back, he launched an attack at once, and shot, but the whistle prevented the score counting.

Dillon and Murdoch, playing utility forwards while Brennan was off, scored the second Ranger goal, the former netting on Murdoch's rebound well along in the second session. Detroit fought hard in the third session, but got nothing but penalties. The summary:

Rangers	Detroit
F. Cook, Siebert, Keeling, Murdoch, lw	
rw, Aurie, Carson, Goldsworthy	
Boucher, Murdoch, Somers, Osmundson, Keeling, c	
c, Voss, Goodfellow, Hay, Lewis, Aurie	
W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, Keeling,	
Heller, rw.lw, Lewis, Emms, Sorrell, Moffatt	
Johnson, Brennan, ld...rd, Evans, Buswell	
Seibert, Heller, Brennan, Dillon, rd	
ld, Young, Gallagher	
Altkenhead, g	g, Roach

Score—Rangers 2, Detroit 0. Goals—Johnson, Dillon for Rangers. Assists—Murdoch for Rangers. Referee—Cooper Smeaton. Judge of play—A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Golfers Reverse Decision

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., March 31 (AP)—Connecticut professional golfers, after a discussion of membership in the National Professional Golfers Association, and the New England Professional Golfers Association, yesterday favored continued affiliation with the New England body under a plan which would provide eight separate sections in the New England district, each with its own tournament schedule, and qualifying round for the National Professional Golf Association championship and a committee of three was named to take the matter up with the New England Association. The action taken at yesterday's meeting reverses a decision earlier this week in which members of the Professional Golfers Association in Connecticut, decided to divorce themselves from the New England Professional Golfers Association and establish a separate section of the National Professional Golfers Association in Connecticut.

Pinehurst Golfers Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., March 31—Pinehurst defeated All-South in their annual golf match here yesterday 16½ points to 13½. It was the thirteenth successive year that Pinehurst had triumphed in this annual match, which serves as a curtain raiser to the annual North and South amateur golf championship tourney. George T. Dunlap Jr., Walker Cup player and former Princeton intercollegiate champion, paired with Dick Wilson, former Georgetown University captain, to lead off for Pinehurst, but they were defeated by John W. Dawson and Ray Lenahan, 2½ points to ½ point.

Five Captains Chosen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 31—Five captains in four sports were recently elected at Washington and Lee University. They are as follows: J. H. Sawyers '34, basketball; E. P. Mincher '34, boxing; C. H. Cohen '34, swimming, and C. A. Pritchard '34 and H. P. Smith '34, cocaptains in wrestling.

Geneva College Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAVER FALLS, Penna., March 31—Clifford Aultman '34 of Akron, Ohio, recently was elected captain of next year's basketball team at Geneva College. Aultman plays a forward position on the quintet.

Guard Is Chosen at P. M. C.

CHESTER, Penna., March 31 (AP)—James Finch '34, 215-pound guard and three-letterman, whose home is in Twin Falls, Idaho, has been elected captain of the Pennsylvania Military College basketball team.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 187

WALTER BUSWELL
Detroit, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with the Chicago Shamrocks of the American Hockey Association in the 1931-32 season. He was born Nov. 8, 1908, at Montreal, Que. He weighs around 170 pounds, is about 5ft. 11in. in height, shoots left handed, and plays defense. His record:

1928-29—St. Francois Xavier Jrs., Montreal
1929-31—St. Francois Xavier Int., Montreal
1931-33—Chicago, American Hockey Association

New Jersey, Brooklyn Pairs in Semifinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—New Jersey and Brooklyn furnished the two remaining teams in the semifinal round of the metropolitan squash racquets mixed doubles title tourney, yesterday at Heights Casino, in addition to the teams from Westchester County and Long Island, which qualified earlier. Margerite Anderson and Francis P. Day of Plainfield Country Club defeated another New Jersey pair, Eileen Beresford and E. P. Field Jr. of Short Hills Club, in the first match, 15—6, 13—15, 15—4, 15—8; while the only married couple in the tourney, Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie of the home club, came through to victory over another Heights Casino pair, Mrs. Ramon O. Williams and W. W. Holden, in the other. The score of this was 17—15, 10—15, 15—11, 15—6.

The winners yesterday will encounter each other this afternoon, while the other semifinal, also set for today, will bring Mrs. H. Stuart Green and Thomas Carter of Sleepy Hollow Country Club against Mrs. William Adams and Danforth Miller of Rockaway Hunting Club. The summary:

Metropolitan Squash Racquets Mixed Doubles Championship—Quarter Finals

Margerite Anderson and Francis P. Day, Plainfield Country Club, defeated Eileen Beresford and E. P. Field Jr., Short Hills Club, 15—6, 13—15, 15—4, 15—8.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Brunie, Heights Casino, defeated Mrs. Ramon O. Williams and W. W. Holden, Heights Casino, 17—15, 10—15, 15—11, 15—6.

M. I. T. Elects Foote

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology rifle team has elected Wilbur P. Foote '34 of Pittsfield captain for next year. He was high scorer in the New England intercollegiate rifle championships.

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Rival Claims in Far East Rift Heard in British Radio Tourney

Leading Figures in Chinese and Japanese Politics Present Arguments in Broadcasted Debate on Dispute Over Manchuria

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An international debate over one of the world's most critical issues was heard "over the air" recently when, through the initiative of the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese delegate to the League of Nations, and Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Minister in London, stated the case of their respective countries in the Manchuria dispute. Excerpts from the two speeches, giving some of the leading points in the debate, are given below.

Matsuoka Likens Japan's Needs in Manchuria To Britain's Need in Egypt

"Manchuria forms a keystone of the Far Eastern question," declared Mr. Matsuoka. "We cannot allow any people hostile to Japan to control it any more than you can permit other people to control Egypt, Malta or Gibraltar.

"Japanese interests in Manchuria date back to the days when Japan by the Treaty of 1895, which put an end to the Sino-Japanese War, acquired the Liaotung Peninsula. But Imperial Russia, with the support of France and Germany, threatened and forced Japan to relinquish it, later only to be swallowed up by Russia herself.

"The year following, Russia and China secretly concluded an offensive alliance against Japan, whereby Russia was promised every facility in her push and drive in Manchuria. And two years afterward, Russia acquired a lease of the southernmost portion of Manchuria—the very territory she had been so insistent Japan should give up. The Russian rush into Manchuria was swift and spectacular. It ended in the military occupation of the whole country, which constituted a grave menace to our national safety.

"Moreover, this move on the part of Russia was clearly leading to the partition of China. Common apprehension of the Russian aggression drew Great Britain and Japan together, and an alliance was concluded in the spring of 1902. The utmost patience shown by Japan in her efforts to bring about a compromise with Russia was of no avail, and she at least was forced to fight on the plains of Manchuria against all odds. But Japan feared not and staked her all. It was not only a question of life and death to her alone but it was also a question of saving the whole Far East from disintegration and chaos.

"And herein also lies the explanation of the determined attitude taken by Japan with regard to the present Manchurian dispute. Again we are apprehending the same danger setting in on us. Determined and decisive action is imperative, if we are to avert the danger. The League or any power other than Japan cannot take such action. The question is often repeated why did not Japan bring the Manchurian question into the League?

"My answer is that she simply could not. Great Britain could not and did not bring her Shanghai case of 1927 into the League and the League had not criticized it. If this awful situation were to be met by Japan in a faltering spirit and with hesitation, who knows, it might even lead to another great world war. That is exactly what Japan wants to prevent.

"As early as the time of the Sino-Japanese War, Japan was alive to the value of Manchurian beans and bean-cake. Later, Japanese interests in the economic possibilities of Manchuria led to the discovery of immense natural resources awaiting development. The Japanese, after two wars fought on Manchurian soil acquired various economic rights. Railways were built, towns on modern lines laid out, mines opened, forests tapped and tremendous efforts directed towards improving agriculture and cattle-raising.

"Immigrants from China proper, fleeing from the scourge of civil wars and the extortion of local war loards, swarmed into Manchuria, to find there a haven of peace and prosperity. What Manchuria is today, economically, is largely due to Japan's initiative and enterprise. Japanese capital invested in Manchuria is valued at more than £200,000,000, and an uninterrupted working of industries in, and trade with, Manchuria has come to be regarded as a matter of life and death, in the economic sense, too, to Japan."

Quo Denies Japanese Statements of Lack Of Order in China

"What makes this conflict so grave is the strain it is putting on the post-war organization of international relations," said Mr. Quo Tai-chi. "The principle of the collective responsibility for the preservation of peace in the world is at stake."

"The spokesmen of Japan are busy telling the world that Japan is the guardian of peace in the Orient, while for 18 months she has waged war on China. Japan claims to be the only organized state in the Far East, while for nearly two years her government has been ridden heel and spur by militarists, and political assassination has become a commonplace. Japan says she is a bulwark against Communism, while her repression at home and aggression abroad, her spendthrift militarists and her starving peasantry breed Communism, even as Tsarism did. Japan claims she has been a good and loyal member of the League, while she has flouted the League at every turn.

"Although since 1926, as the Assembly report declares, the Nationalist Government of China was more and more fitting the Manchurian Provinces into the orderly plan of comprehensive national administration, Japan dreaded such progress and stabilization. Japan did not want Manchuria orderly and prosperous in a stable China. So she judged the time had come for her aggression.

China Not to Blame

"Lord Lytton's Commission and the League Assembly have both declared that China is not to blame. They say that there was no sufficient reason for the war; that Japan was not acting in self-defense; that the Covenant was applicable to every aspect of the dispute; that every question of difference between China and Japan could have been settled by the impartial arbitration which China offered and Japan rejected; that Japan never complained of China to the League; that from the first moment of the Japanese attack China placed her case in the hands of the League of Nations.

"I know that some people think that the verdict is legalistic, an application of the Covenant, but not true to the real facts of the situation. They believe that China has been a difficult neighbor and that Japan's special mission is to bring the Chinese Government to reason and to create ideal conditions for the foreigners who come and live on Chinese soil. That view is the only defense Japan has ever made for her aggression.

"Both the Lytton Commission and the Assembly, while recognizing China to be in a state of transition, insist that considerable progress has been achieved since 1926, when our present Government took power. Our Government is not anti-foreign. We are seeking to harmonize the progress of the West with our ancient culture. We have sought the help of the League of Nations for this purpose. China has observed the rules which the Covenant lays down. She is ready for international coöperation with Europe and the West.

Disorder in Japan

"Strangely enough, it is Japan which in the last two years especially has been the country of disorder, and where anti-foreign feeling has taken control. The militarists who now control Japan are against the West, against international coöperation, ready to break up the whole new system of world law to which Japan voluntarily committed herself.

The Japanese purpose is conquest. The Japanese General Staff has always desired to build up what they call a "Continental Empire"—to conquer and annex the territories of China as she annexed Korea after 1910. In so doing, they desire also to expel the white races from the East and to end the contact between the East and West. That is the essence and meaning of the so-called "Back-to-Asia movement."

"We Chinese know that it is not by the Japanese methods of violence and conquest, by the invasion of other people's territories, that order and stability can be brought to Asia.

"The Japanese have not brought order in Manchuria, as they would like you to believe. Read the articles in The Times, The Manchester Guardian and The Christian Science Monitor, three papers of the highest standing, written by their correspondents in Manchuria. They prove beyond question that Japan brought not order and prosperity but red ruin to Manchuria; and that today the Japanese administration of its puppet state Manchoukuo lives, not by good will of the inhabitants, but under the protection of machine guns and barbed wire and concrete shelters even in the cities.

"Eighteen months ago concerted action could almost certainly have prevented extension of Japan's military adventure. To have prevented Japan then would have prevented encouragement to other such attempts at outdated and outlawed force elsewhere in the world, which the Japanese exhibition has now inspired."

Maine Central to Sell Tickets Door-to-Door

House-to-house canvassing to sell railroad tickets, believed to be the first effort of its kind in the history of railroading, is to be tried by the 3500 employees of the Maine Central Railroad in an effort to stimulate passenger travel by train and thereby assist in stabilizing railroad employment.

Details of the unique plan in which officials and employees alike will make a house-to-house drive to sell excursion tickets and at the same time acquaint people in general with the advantages of rail travel, were made public today by Mr. D. C. Douglass, executive vice-president.

Homes in every city and town where the Maine Central has a station in the State of Maine will be visited by officials and employees from the executive offices down through the clerks, the trainmen, maintenance forces and other departments to the newest office boy, in a week's intensive campaign to start April 3.

Maine Legislature Fails To Pass Economy Bill

AUGUSTA, Maine, March 31 (AP)—Leaders today abandoned all hope of passing an emergency bill which would give unlimited power to Gov. Louis J. Brann and the executive council to cut state expenditures to conform with shrinking income.

A check showed they could not muster in the House the two-thirds majority necessary to enact an emergency clause, without which the measure would not become effective until July 1.

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See Also....

Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

French Reassure Smaller Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

ty for Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

4. The following of a common line of action by the four powers in world affairs.

5. Effectiveness of the accord for 10 years, when it will be automatically renewable unless denounced.

6. Registration of the accord with the League of Nations.

The text of the proposed pact follows:

Article 1. The four western powers, Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy, undertake to realize among themselves an effective police coöperation with the view of maintaining peace in accordance with the spirit of the Kellogg and "no force" pacts. (The latter was the agreement last December among the four nations to grant equality in armaments to Germany.) They also undertake to act in the domain of European relations in such a way that this peace policy can be adopted, in case of necessity, by other states as well.

Art. 2. The four powers confirm the principle of revision of peace treaties, in accordance with the clauses of the Covenant of the League of Nations, in cases where situations arise which are likely to bring conflicts among states. (Article 19 of the Covenant contemplated revision when such situations arise.) They declare, at the same time, that this principle of revision cannot be applied except in the framework of the League and in a spirit of mutual understanding and solidarity of reciprocal interests.

Art. 3. France, Great Britain and Italy declare that, in case the Disarmament Conference attains only partial results, the equality rights recognized as due to Germany should have an effective significance and Germany will undertake to realize these equality rights by stages, which will be determined by a successive accord to be concluded by the four powers through the usual diplomatic channels. The four powers will undertake to reach an understanding in the same sense with regard to Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria.

Art. 4. In all political and non-political European and extra-European questions, as also in the Colonial sphere, the four powers will undertake to adopt as far as possible a common line of action.

Art. 5. This political agreement of understanding and coöperation, which will be submitted if necessary for the approval of parliaments within three months, will have a duration of 10 years and will be automatically extended another 10-year period unless denounced by one of the contracting parties a year before expiration.

Art. 6. The present pact will be filed with the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

Trade Revival Plan Leads London Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

which has brought more than one international parley to failure.

But in their work they are seeking to avoid above all else the appearance of a united front. If the suspicion that England and America are seeking to dragoon other nations became current, the preparatory work would be worse than useless. The current strategy, therefore, is to evolve together tentative ideas which are approved by the London and Washington Governments, but before these ideas approach the stage of an agreement to present them to other powers.

When other leading states are drawn into the orbit of the Washington conversations the world may know that England and America have gone far in clarifying their own views and are beginning to see through the forest of economic negotiations. The invitation to others will mean that England and America are able to present a tentative plan.

The danger, often encountered in earlier talks, is that outside nations will become apprehensive of the Washington conversations, and will protest. To avert this, both Mr. Hull and the British officials are maintaining utmost reserve. They do not intend to disclose what stage they have arrived at until no amount of publicity will harm their work.

The State Department is now waiting for word from Mr. Norman H. Davis, who is conferring with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, on the situation as it looks from the opposite side of the Atlantic.

While the British Government is known to be going ahead with plans for holding the world economic conference in London, it appears that the situation is still open and if the prospects or facilities for its success would be enhanced by transfer to Washington it is clear that the transfer would take place.

Though the French Ambassador has several times called on the Secretary of State recently, it was officially stated today at the State Department that France has not yet formally entered the economic conversations as they are being held with the British. Talks with M. Paul Claudel have been entirely desultory, and not aimed at the same objective of a planned program for the conference, as are those with Sir Ronald.

But even the British talks have not got far beyond the stage of exploration. Both sides are explaining their respective positions on each outstanding economic or financial issue. When these views are fully clarified, the search for a plan which will embody and implement them will begin. In some regards, official views coincide and the plan is ready-made, but in most instances mutual accommodation must take place.

The calendar is pressing, however, and too much time cannot be spent in prefatory work alone. Every nation is anxious for early convening of the conference and the date of June 15 is coming along to give creditor United States and the debtor group an immediate problem. Therefore it is felt that the talk will presently speed up, expand to include other powers and before many weeks show definite and annunciable progress toward the indispensable plan for world recovery which the world conference awaits.

Women's Activities · Home Making

More Ten-Cent Meals

This article, printed in two parts, is in response to many requests for "more ten-cent meals." Part One was published last Friday

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

Company Dinner

5.

Pork Chops — Apple Sauce
Mashed Potatoes — Buttered Beets
Cabbage Salad
Bread and Butter
Gingerbread — Hot Beverage

Pork chops: Dip the chops in flour, salt, and pepper. Then fry to a nice brown. Add 1 cup of water, cover and simmer slowly ½ hour. Just before serving add ¼ cup milk to the gravy.

Beets: Peel the beets and dice and cook in a tightly covered kettle with just a little water, 1 teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, 1 teaspoon sugar, a small piece of butter, and 1 tablespoon lemon or vinegar. Cook until tender, from 30 to 40 minutes.

Gingerbread:

2 eggs, beaten
¾ cup brown sugar and
¾ cup molasses add
¾ cup melted fat
Sift and add
2½ cups flour
2 teaspoons soda
2 teaspoons ginger
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon baking powder
Last pour in
1 cup boiling water
Bake in a shallow pan in a moderate oven for 35 minutes

6.

Clam Chowder — Corn Bread
More Corn Bread with Sirup for Dessert

Chowder

6 strips bacon diced and fried with
1 large onion
4 medium potatoes peeled and sliced and add with water to cover and cook until tender. Then add
1 can minced clams and
2 cups milk and
2 crumbled crackers.
Salt, pepper to taste. Bring to boil and serve.

Corn bread:

1 cup white flour
1 cup corn meal
2 teaspoons sugar
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon baking powder
1 egg beaten
1 cup sour milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening
Bake 25 minutes in a moderately hot oven.

7

Sausage with Fried Apple Rings
or
Creamed Dried Beef on Boiled Potatoes
Buttered Boiled Onion
Bread — Butter
½ Grapefruit with Brown Sugar

Cream Sauce for Dried Beef

2 tablespoons butter, melt and add
2 tablespoons flour, mix and add gradually
1 cup milk
Pepper
Enough dried beef to suit. Let it come to a boil but take care it doesn't scorch. It does easily over too hot fire.

Fried Apples

Wash and core the apples. Slice crosswise in thick rings and fry until tender. Salt slightly and serve hot with any pork dish.

8

Mulligan Stew
Shredded Lettuce — Salad Rolls
Fruit and Cookies

A good stew calls for small squares of stew beef, lamb or veal. Brown this in a little fat. Cover with water, don't flood it, just cover it. Season with salt and pepper and cook slowly at least 2 hours. Add vegetables and allow 45 minutes for them to cook. Thicken the gravy with a little flour mixed smooth with water and serve as soon as it comes to a boil again. Potatoes, carrots, turnips, onions, peas or rutabagas and even cabbage make good stew vegetables.

Buying and Planning

Use the varieties of each type of food, as cereal, vegetables, fruits, or meats, which are cheapest from week to week.

At every meal—Serve bread.

For breakfast — Have toast and cereal (often a "whole wheat" bread or cereal) with milk.

For Luncheon—Serve a thick vegetable chowder or soup, baked potatoes, creamed vegetables or cereal mush. Fresh or dried fruit or a cereal pudding may be used as a dessert, if desired.

For Dinner—Three or four times a week let the main thing be a dish containing meat or fish, as lamb or beef stew with vegetables, or escalloped salmon; once or twice, a cheese dish or eggs; and about twice weekly baked beans or a thick pea or bean soup. Serve potatoes with one other vegetable or fruit every day. A sweet dessert, as bread or cereal pudding may be added.

A Five-Part Dollar

Milk and Cheese, 15 cents.

Vegetables and fruit, 30-35 cents.

Flour, wheat, cornmeal, oats, rice, grits, bread, other grain foods, 15-20 cents.

Butter, lard, other fats, sugar, molasses, 20 cents.

Meat, fish, eggs, 20 cents.

The fewer dollars you have the more important this is.

Spend Food Money to Advantage

The price of food does not determine its value. It is cheap or expensive in proportion as the returns in actual food value are low or high.

1. "No family has the right to purchase any meat until each member has at least a pint of milk daily (E. V. McCollum.)

2. "Allow as much money for milk vegetables and fruits as for meats, fish and eggs." (Sherman.)

3. Families who must make every penny count should buy less meat rather than buy less milk. The amount of meat may be decreased by 2½ ounces for every pint of milk added.

4. Buy in the following order:
(a) Milk; 1 pint daily per person.
(b) Cereals and vegetables.
(c) Butter.
(d) A limited amount of meat.
(e) A limited amount of sweets.

5. Choose the less expensive food when food value is equal; ex., cabbage instead of cauliflower.

6. Do not buy out-of-season fruits and vegetables, as fresh strawberries or tomatoes in December.

7. Do not buy ready-to-eat foods, as cooked meats and prepared foods. They are expensive.

8. Some dried fruits may be used. Usually they are cheaper than canned because they contain less water. They cook quickly after thorough soaking.

9. Buy staple groceries in bulk, or large packages, rather than small, when quality is equal.

10. Do not buy just for appearance. A large red apple may not be as good as a small green one.

Keep your meals simple. They are the most enjoyable ones. Think more of having each dish well cooked, skillfully seasoned, than of having a large variety of dishes at any one meal. Have a variety in successive meals rather than in any single meal.

Outline Menus

Breakfast—
Fruit (baked apples, apple sauce, prunes, jams)
Breakfast cereal with milk
Bread
Butter

Luncheons—
Main dish (cream soups, cheese puddings, sandwiches, baked beans, macaroni and cheese)
Bread (whole wheat or graham)
Butter
Raw fruit (apple, orange, banana, or pears)
Tomato juice
Milk to drink

Dinners—
Meat or meat substitutes (meat pie, liver loaf, ribs, chowders, egg dishes)
Potato, or other starchy foods (onions, rice, carrots, squash, turnips, parsnips, hominy)
Vegetables (cabbage, turnip tops, spinach, lettuce)
Bread
Butter
Dessert (rice pudding, tapioca pudding, apple sauce, stewed prunes, baked apples, baked pears).

The Recipes on this Page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Milk Baths for Your Face—

Monitor Reader, it has long been recognized that there is nothing finer for the skin than pure milk. Yet it is seldom used because of inconvenience and waste. But now with Creme Lacto you can give your skin the natural benefits of a fresh milk bath every day, for this creme contains pure milk, Nature's Cosmetic. While avoiding the extravagant claims of many new discoveries, I am more than willing to let the merit of this creme be my witness—you be the judge. Send $2.00 for regular full size jar, or pay postman on delivery. Use Creme Lacto daily for one week. If you are not more than pleased I will gladly refund your money. DUDLEY DEWELL, 507 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

Today's *New* RECIPE

MAPLE NUT DESSERT
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATIN
¼ cup cold water
1½ cups hot milk
2 eggs
¼ teaspoonful salt
½ teaspoonful vanilla
¼ cup chopped nuts
1 cup maple syrup

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Add hot milk to slightly beaten egg yolks and cook over boiling water until the mixture thickens slightly. Remove from fire and add the softened gelatine, dissolving thoroughly, then the maple syrup and salt. Cool and when the mixture begins to congeal, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites, vanilla and nuts. Turn into serving glasses and chill. Serve garnished with whipped cream.

Brown sugar syrup may be used instead of maple syrup, adding a few drops of mapleine if desired.

A charming "company" or Sunday dessert—lovely to look at and perfectly delicious! For more new ideas for combining Knox Sparkling Gelatine with ordinary foods and getting extraordinary results, send for the 200 FREE recipes. A package of Knox Gelatine makes 4 different dishes, 6 servings each.

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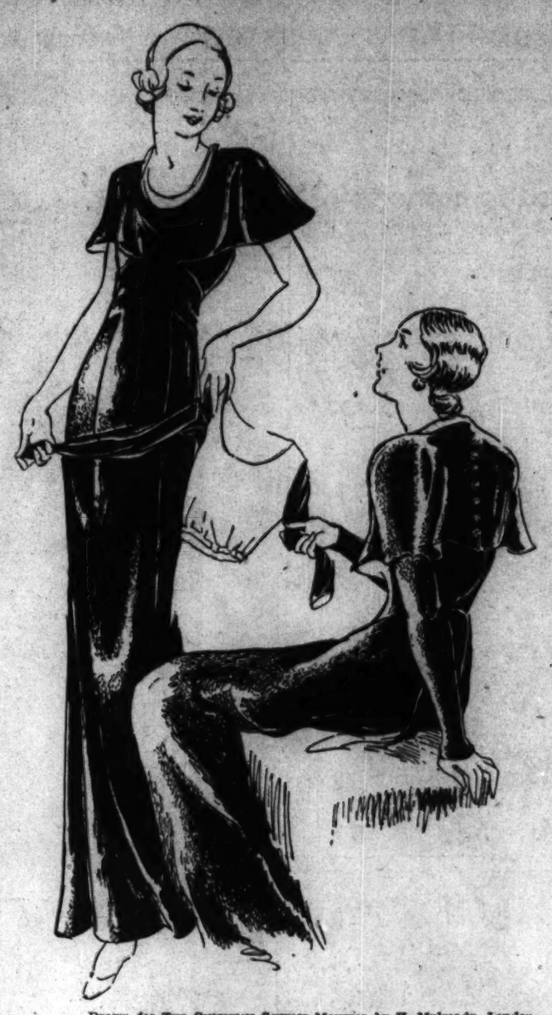

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by K. Mulready, London

TWO-OCCASION FROCK

A Pair of Sleeves Makes the Difference.

These two women are wearing the same model. The standing figure has chosen the evening version, and the seated one has added an underwaist of soft silk, to which is attached a pair of sleeves, thus preparing herself for an afternoon function. The cape is not removable, but is stitched into the bodice.

Results From Furniture Polish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Detroit, Mich.

AN EXPERT in a nationally known paint and varnish company says that the chief difficulties women encounter in the use of furniture polish seem to be due to a mistaken idea as to the purpose of such preparations. "They think that because it is called furniture 'polish' it will make furniture shine. They reason that the more brilliant the luster they desire, the more polish should be used. So they pour the liquid on a rag and rub it over the furniture a little, and then are disappointed because instead of a shiny, slick, hard surface like the original that sheds dust, a sticky film clouds the beauty of the wood and holds to it all the dirt that drifts its way."

There are on the market today two types of furniture polish. A standard polish of one type consists of linseed oil and turpentine, or a turpentine substitute. This is more of a cleaning polish than a polish to give high luster to a varnished surface, as the more recent wax polishes, the second type, do.

The purpose of the first type of polish is to clean the surface and fill in any tiny open pores in the wood. As with all furniture polishes, only a very little should reach the wood; any in excess of what will soak into the pores will remain on the surface as a sticky film that catches, instead of sheds, dirt and dust. So after the application of any furniture polish the surface should be wiped immediately with a soft, absorbent cloth, and followed by a very vigorous rubbing. The friction dries the mineral oil in the polish and leaves a good film, and the rubbing cleans the surface and brings out the luster of the original finish.

Aye, There's the Rub!

It is this vigorous rubbing after the application of the right amount of furniture polish that gives luster rather than any ingredient in the polish itself. And vigorous rubbing is just what is meant; the harder and longer the rubbing, the more satisfactory the polish secured. That 75 per cent of the value of any kind of furniture polish lies in the hands and arms of the operator is always emphasized by men in the business of refinishing furniture.

As furniture polish of high quality is inexpensive today, and a bottle of it, properly used, will last a long time, it is generally best in the long run to buy a preparation recommended by a furniture or paint and varnish store in the neighborhood, than to try to make up at home a large quantity by a formula that was not first approved by some local authority on the subject. The effect of having a large quantity on hand seems to be to use it generously, whereas the very opposite must be the rule if one is to get the best results. And yet, too little polish on the cloth is almost as bad as too much, for that leaves streaks of wet and dry.

Here is a Suggestion

An excellent way to get just enough liquid polish on a cloth is to pour 2 tablespoonfuls of polish into an empty jar, pour it right out again, then put in the clean polishing cloth and cover the jar. Left at least 24 hours, the cloth becomes uniformly penetrated with oil, and there is just enough to fill the pores over which the cloth passes without leaving a film behind. Such a cloth used daily for dusting and polishing the furniture will keep it in excellent condition.

Soft materials, like velveteen, old thick woolen goods, or chamois skin are good for this purpose. For polishing, a rubber made of old cotton cloth, or an old felt hat folded to a size and shape convenient to the hand, is a big help. Fold the oiled cloth over this rubbing surface and replace the covering before it becomes badly soiled or worn through.

The high polish type of furniture polish contains wax that leaves a protecting film and takes on a high gloss from friction. But again: only a very little should be applied to the wooden surface, and it should be followed by a vigorous rubbing with a soft cloth. Even better results may be secured by finishing off with the human hand as a final rubbing.

Paris Styles, New York Version

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

A CROSS SECTION of the Paris openings, nationalized by models designed by the shop's own staff, was recently presented by the Bergdorf and Goodman Company to a New York audience gathered in its salon. Among the French couturiers represented were Schiaparelli, Mainbocher, Vionnet, Lelong, Chanel, Patou and Molyneux. Some of the most striking costumes were by the American designers, Bernard Newman and Miss Leslie.

One of the most arresting features of the season's mode was the tray or squared-off shoulder, used as a coat and suit development. It was expressed in squares, triangles and cylindrical trimmings of fur, usually silver fox or monkey, or else by cartridge pleats of the costume material.

The idea in attenuated form influenced also the shoulder-line of dresses, by means of pleated sleeves either on the frock or capelet. However, contrasted with this shoulder breadth was an opposed tendency to let the fullness drop into a puff between the shoulder and the elbow.

The Lure of New Ideas

A second style innovation was the changed skirt silhouette, which introduced fullness in the back below the hips—that is, 10 or 12 inches below the waistline—and often balanced it by a similar fullness in the front. In one case this was taken up by fairly wide tucks, forming a short-apron effect. In evening models the fullness was supplied by shirrings, sun-burst pleats and circular inserts, and it often flowed into a train.

Ciré fabrics were high lighted. For evening, ciré satin and ciré lace appeared predominantly. In daytime styles ciré textiles were attractively used in connection with the prevalent redingote, fashioning the slip or frock beneath. They also appeared in scarf trimmings.

Extremely graceful was the intricate twisting and interweaving of strips of material to form entire bodices or to trim them, and the use of draw-string necks and sections. Vionnet particularly excels in giving grace to this type of modeling.

For street wear many finely ribbed weaves, sometimes soft of texture, but more often hard and tight, were shown. And two-color combinations, well-blended in the weave, were much in evidence and charming.

Interesting And-So-Forths

The print is, perhaps, more attractive than ever before. For street wear the black ground was much seen and against it the flower forms were boldly drawn and brightly colored. Sheers for afternoon preferred white or pastel grounds. Similar in effect to prints were patterned weaves, most of them plaids, which are now on 24-hour duty.

Trimmings, to hold their own against the fascinations of the new fabrics, have been happily forced into originality. They were of the button-on type, in collar, bib, scarf and plastron forms, and invariably white. Incongruity was made chic in certain cases, notably when a white piqué collar was buttoned onto the décolletage of a black lace evening frock.

Very long fringes, extending from the low hip band to the hem were effectively used. Monkey fur conveys the idea of fur, also.

Gloves of lace, satin, piqué, organdy and other dress materials completed many charming costumes. The handbags also were of the spring fabrics, including plaid gingham, and were cut and gathered into many pleasing shapes.

The "pencil" silhouette is noteworthy. In dressmaker styles fullness is introduced in group pleating and tucked detail, which are so constructed as to give rhythm without imposing extended dimensions. Lingerie touches are often added, but in such a way as to carry out the straight silhouette.

Familiar Home Questions

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT questions are most frequently heard in your home, and how may they be answered? That is really something to think about, now that it has been mentioned, at least so a group of women decided one afternoon recently.

It was a small sewing club. The members met one afternoon each week just for the pleasure of visiting together while they did the family mending or made patchwork quilts.

On the afternoon when a discussion on the above subject arose they were gathered around a quilting frame where they were busily tying a quilt which one of the members had just finished. One of the women had been looking for an elusive skein of yarn and she casually said, "Well, where is it?" "Please don't ask that," laughed a young woman who was seated at the other end of the quilt, "I hear that question so often that I like to escape from it when I am not at home."

Another women chuckled appreciatively as she said, "You must feel as I did when Mrs. Smith just asked, 'What can I do?' That's the question too often heard in my home."

"Is there any other question?" facetiously asked the hostess. There were others. "Why can't I?" "Why is it?" "Why does it?" were naturally among those that the mothers mentioned as being most frequently heard in their homes.

Met With Laughter

A sweet-faced grandmother asked, "Are the children the only ones in our homes who ask foolish questions? Do any of you ever say, in a meaningless way, 'What shall we have to eat?'" A gale of laughter was a convincing reply to her assertion that probably we are all inclined to ask parrotlike questions. They all agreed that, except at infrequent intervals, when they would really welcome menu suggestions from the family, they had rather well-defined ideas of what they were going to serve, and that they often asked "What shall we have to eat?" for very much the same reason that the children asked their questions; as much for attention as assistance.

And then they began to discuss the possibility of devising permanent answers to some of the unnecessary questions that they felt were too often asked.

Answering the "Why and Where"

The "why" question, they agreed, should always be answered honestly, and as fully as was consistent with the age of the inquirer. Even when it was asked concerning some command or family regulation, they felt that an explanation was always due to intelligent children. If this was given in a "man-to-man' fashion they felt that it would not need to be repeated.

"What can I do?" was a question the discussion of which disclosed several original schemes for answering. If useful hobbies are encouraged, or suspected talents are developed, the question, they decided, will seldom be heard.

"Where is it?" was the question that was unanimously voted to be "out of order" except in rare instances. Someone suggested that coat hooks, conveniently hung within the reach of even the tiniest tot, as well as plenty of shelf space and toy chests, might adequately answer the question, but the woman who had, that afternoon, taken exception to the question explained that, in her home, it was asked as often by adults as by children. Latch keys, fountain pens, studs for dress shirts, and even pocketbooks, had been objects about which the query had centered. "But," she declared, "now that we have talked about it, and I have been able to see it in perspective, entirely away from the 'scene of action,' I see that it has always been caused by careless habits and lack of system. I shall at once give special attention to finding how to have 'a place for everything, and everything in its place.'" Perhaps she will tell us some time how she succeeds.

As the quilters tied the last knot and prepared to go to their homes, one of them said, "I must hurry or all the family will be shouting, 'Where's mother?'—a question in which I hope they will never cease to be interested."

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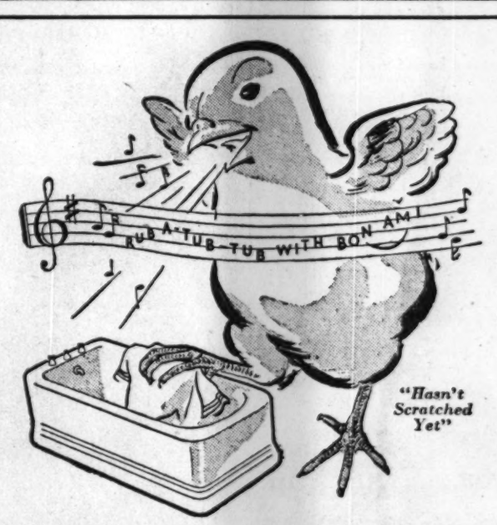

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A Decorative Lamp Screen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAMP screens are very necessary articles of use about table lamps, when the person on one side of the table wants the full benefit of the lamp and the person on the other side wants the light subdued.

Very pretty ones can be made of cardboard and tissue paper, and the making of one will be a very pleasant task. The size will depend upon the lamp to be screened, for the screen should be large enough to shut off all direct rays of light. When getting material for the screen, buy rather heavy cardboard, of the kind used by artists for pen-and-ink drawings. Cut the screen in three panels like the one shown in the illustration and copy the design shown thereon (or one somewhat like it) in India ink. Take time to do it carefully and neatly. When it is done, cut away the moon all of the stars and the windows and doors with a razor blade or a pair of small embroidery scissors.

Now join the three panels by pasting passe-partout binding over the places where they are joined. Do this on both front and back. Then cut yellow tissue to fit the three panels and paste over the entire back. Now put the screen under a weight until it is dry, then reinforce the panels by pasting narrow strips of heavy cardboard on each side of the panels, from top to bottom. This will keep the screen from sagging after it has been used for a while.

Finish the screen by binding top, bottom and sides with narrow passe-partout binding, in any color you may like, and fold the panels at the jointing lines. You will have, in effect, a small bit of hilly village, with lights in all the windows and doors, and a moon and stars.

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The Home Forum

Doing Things by Hand

WHEN I have occasionally spoken of the joy of doing things by hand, I have been made aware of the fact that my sentiment is not one that is universally shared. There are some of my acquaintances who do not seem to know what I am talking about. It isn't, I think, that they are lazier than I am; it is rather, I suppose, a matter of temperament. To them there is a definite satisfaction in having things done better, more quickly, and more efficiently by machinery; hand work is tedious, wasteful, and out-of-date. Getting results by the simple use of a switch or a push button represents to them a higher development of civilization.

I have no desire to argue this point. Probably I should be defeated in the debate. The fact remains that I do myself derive a definite pleasure from doing things with my own hands, and I have been asking myself why this is so. Is it an instinctive clinging to certain human gifts, acquired laboriously through the long process of development, which our race, since the coming of the machine age, appears to be in danger of losing?

Whatever the reason is, I suppose it accounts in a measure for my possibly eccentric love for farm life—the sort of farm life that I practice and enjoy on my rocky acreage. It is not modern farming in any sense. Efficient modern farming is done with machinery. Mine is neither efficient nor profitable. Such farming as I do is largely of the same type as that of my forefathers, and I can justify it only on the ground that it is the kind I like. And it is the hand work that gives it its charm.

* * *

Take haymaking, for example. The hand rake and the pitchfork still figure largely in the process, which has undergone little change here during the onward march of two centuries. It is true that I make one concession to the machine age. I have most of my hay cut with a mowing machine, though it is drawn by horses and not by a tractor. Horses antedate the machine age, and the year I had my hay put into the barn on automobile trucks, the innovation gave me no satisfaction But we use the scythe, too, along the roadside, in odd corners, in the swale, and to get in a little early hay before the main mowing season begins. The ring of whetstone on blade makes music which I suppose thousands of Americans have never heard.

I love this hand mowing, with the sense of personal accomplishment that accompanies it. I love the rhythm of the swing and the forward step, and the sense of mastery that comes with acquired skill rather than brute strength. Not that I am a notably skillful hand mower. Far from it. I took up the art too late in life. I cannot cut close, smoothly or evenly, and something in my method causes a rapid dulling of the blade. When I see my French Canadian helper swinging along, cutting a wide, even swath, and watch the graceful, easy movement of his body, I realize how inept I am. Nevertheless, I enjoy it. And I think I can appreciate something of the spirit of Tolstoy's famous mowing scene in "Anna Karenina."

I do not attempt to raise grain crops any more, but I shall always be glad that, in the early days of my farming, I grew rye and buckwheat and had them harvested by primitive methods. John Hawley, one of the few remaining Yankees of the old school in my neighborhood, cradled the ripened grain by hand. We gathered and tied the sheaves and set up the stooks, and later drew them to my barn for threshing. I have just the right sort of barn for that, with a capacious floor and wide doors opening to east and west. And there on the barn floor Joe and John threshed out the grain with homemade flails.

* * *

It was a scene such as Thomas Hardy might have described. There was something in it that strongly appealed to the antiquarian in me. It was so ancient—Biblical, in fact. "Now Ornan was threshing wheat." You may remember how King David, seeking a site for Solomon's temple, purchased the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite for six hundred shekels of gold by weight. A temple on a threshing-floor—I can think of things less appropriate.

And then you remember the story of that young widow, Ruth, David's great-grandmother, and how Naomi, with an eye on the eligible Boaz, said to Ruth: "Behold he winnoweth barley to-night in the threshing-floor." Again I must confess to a concession to the machine age. To have followed the tradition completely I should have winnowed my grain, after the straw had been gathered from the floor and bundled, by tossing it in the air and letting the wind, sweeping through the barn, carry the chaff out into the back orchard. Instead I borrowed a rattly old fanning-mill and winnowed my grain in that. It was sufficiently primitive for my æsthetic sense, however; it had been used in our community for over half a century.

I have been wondering, by the way, whether a fanning-mill, a lawn mower, or a sewing machine, when run by the foot, is, properly speaking, a machine or a tool. Stuart Chase, in his "Men and Machines," attempts to draw a distinction between tools and machines. A tool is a mere extension of human force, like a spade, a sickle, a hammer, or a crowbar. A machine is something to which other than human power is applied—wind, steam, water, gas, or gunpowder—and man's only function in its operation is to adjust, lubricate, and connect it with the primary power. The hand-run contrivance would seem to lie somewhere between the two, half primitive, half modern. An automobile is a machine, but I feel sure that the crank with which I used to start my first one was a tool, and a poor tool at that.

* * *

But to return to my original subject, the joy of doing things by hand. We enjoy the fruits and flowers of our gardens, but the pleasure of gardening itself is the pleasure of manual accomplishment. We have improved implements for use in our gardens, but no machines. I believe modern science has never yet discovered an efficient substitute for the human fingers in weeding onions. I doubt if there is any effective mechanical method of pruning roses or staking dahlias; machines cannot study and choose. You may use a horse for cultivating your vegetable rows or for hilling your corn and potatoes, but by so doing you rob gardening of half its fun. With a hoe in my hands, I make the treatment of each hill of sweet corn, each potato plant, a specific, individual problem, requiring not only a moderate degree of manual dexterity but just enough mental concentration to make the morning pass serenely in the mellow sunshine.

Gardening is, indeed, an art. I am not referring now to the designing of flower gardens, but to the creation out of the brown, cloddy soil of a well-weeded, thriving vegetable garden. With my own hands I have produced something beautiful. I can stand and look at my green and orderly vegetable garden with as much pleasure as at a painting—more than some paintings. What is art but the accomplishment of something with the hands that has the power of pleasing the eye? That is something, I submit, which the machine can never do.

Carpentry is an art. My saw, my hammer, and my plane are tools, not machines. The bite of the auger bit into wood produces in me a feeling of satisfaction similar to that of a hoe among the ragweeds. I am doing something with my hands. The smooth surface and sharp edges of a clean board and the fragrance of pine shavings are natural delights. Making things with tools—if you can derive no pleasure from that you are unfortunate.

* * *

I think women who delight in needlework must experience the same enjoyment. I know a woman who gets a sense of almost moral uplift from achieving a narrow hem with invisible stitches. That is art. So are many of the household functions of such women as have been wise enough or poor enough to retain some of them for themselves. An attractive home is a work of art. Indeed, I believe that women, as a whole, are less machine-ridden than men, and hence less likely to become mentally atrophied.

Take pie making, for example. The crust is rolled thin and smooth and placed in the pan; the sliced apples laid evenly in a symmetrical pattern; the upper crust gently laid on, thumbed down at the edges, and ornamented with V-shaped openings; the whole held on the fingers of one hand while a sharp knife trims off the superfluous crust, leaving the perfect circle; and finally the watchful browning of the pie in the oven. All done by hand, with no aid from motors, gears, belts, or clutches. A perfect pie is surely a work of art.

I am no Gandhi. I am not advocating a revolt against the machine and a return, by some sort of fiat, to a handicraft civilization, though I think we may well look askance at the rising power of the machine. I am putting the thing on a purely personal basis. I believe that people who never willingly do anything by hand are neglecting a rich source of pleasure and satisfaction. So long as my hands retain anything of their cunning I shall not be deprived of those inner resources which give human life added meaning and value, whatever antics the external world may see fit to perform.

WALTER A. DYER.

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Dancing Children, a Bas-Relief: Part of the Decoration of the Organ Galleries in the Cathedral, Florence, by Luca della Robbia

All Nature at Work

All nature seems at work. Slugs leave their lair—
The bees are stirring—birds are on the wing—
And winter slumbering in the open air,
Wears on his smiling face a dream of spring!
And I the while, the sole unbusy thing,
Nor honey make, nor pair, nor build, nor sing.

Yet well I ken the banks where amaranths blow,
Have traced the fount whence streams of nectar flow.
Bloom, O ye amaranths! bloom for whom ye may,
For me ye bloom not! Glide, rich streams, away!
With lips unbrightened, wreathless brow, I stroll:
And would you learn the spells that drowse my soul?
Work without hope draws nectar in a sieve,
And hope without an object cannot live.

—SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, in "Poems."

"Friendly Street"

We had flashed by it in a second. But in that second, from the window of the motor coach, I just had time to read the quaint name of the little turning — Friendly Street! Even as I repeated the words to myself, a little friendly feeling in response stole through me, and I began to wonder who had thus named it and why. Why "friendly"? And, then again, why not? Surely all streets should be friendly!

For a few minutes I followed some of the mental by-paths down which my musings led me and then I forgot all about it. Yet I could not have quite forgotten, for the return journey found me eagerly looking out for the turning; and, as we drew near the neighborhood, I began to feel quite excited lest I should miss it. I had just begun to think that we had passed it or perhaps that I had imagined it, when lo! there it was again! Right in the heart of one of London's dreariest suburbs, written up in large white letters — FRIENDLY STREET — and just then a block in the traffic enabled me to have a good look at it. Such a narrow little street it was, with rather small houses on each side, but everything in it seemed literally to shine. There were flowers and plants on every window sill—the sills themselves as white as white paint could make them, doors and doorsteps scrubbed and polished; and, so far down as I could see, shining brass bands adorned the short white curtains of the upper windows. It was just as if every occupant had vied with the other to live up to its pleasant-sounding name! A "friendly" street indeed, seeming to hold out both hands in greeting.

We sped on, and I began to wonder how it would be if every roadway in the world were named in such fashion as to call up the delightful thoughts that my little Friendly Street suggested to me. How if we had "Lovely" Lanes, "Sunny" and "Smiling" Streets, or "Peaceful" Paths? Could the people living in "Happy" or "Hopeful" Avenues ever feel quite hopeless or discouraged? Could the dwellers in "Calm" or "Cool" Crescents ever lose their tempers, remembering their addresses?

Happy names for Happy Streets! One could surely expect and get an answering smile from taxi driver or bus conductor when asking to be put down at "Merry" Corner. Wouldn't shopper and saleswoman feel a little less tired at the end of a busy day when the former asked that her parcels be sent to "Restful" Lane or "Joyful" Gardens?

Again, how encouraging it might be just to look up on a cold, wet or foggy day and see everywhere names suggestive of the gracious, lovely and hopeful things that are always here even though there is no outward evidence of them!

I know the idea is good, because, often as I take that same journey on my way to the sea, I still look out just as eagerly for the little "friendly" street and always feel the same glow of pleasure as on the day I first saw it. Its message of friendliness shines out for every passer-by, and I for one inwardly bless the unknown namer for his loving thought.

Here I am reminded that Bunyan led the way long ago with his lovely names for lovely places. And, longer ago still, do we not read—and do not our hearts thrill in response to the beauty of the sound—of the "Gate which is called Beautiful" and of the "Street which is called Straight"?

AMONG Italian artists of the fifteenth century there are few more familiar than Luca della Robbia, associated, as he is, with those lovely pieces of glazed terra-cotta of which Walter Pater wrote: "I suppose nothing brings the real air of a Tuscan town so vividly to mind as those pieces of pale blue and white earthenware, by which he is best known, like fragments of the milky sky itself, fallen into the cool streets." But, before Luca invented this special kind of terra-cotta work, he was busy producing lovely things in other mediums and, like most of the artists of his day, was at it betimes.

Born in Florence toward the end of the fourteenth century, he was, says his biographer Vasari, "carefully brought up, so that not only was he able to read and write but, like most Florentines, he could do such arithmetic as he needed." Set by his father to learn the goldsmith's art, and having learned to design and to model in wax, he went on to make things of marble and bronze and, abandoning the goldsmith's craft to devote himself wholly to sculpture, he spent "all his days in chiselling and his nights in designing." Frequently, Vasari tells us, at night when his feet grew cold, he would put them "in a basket of shavings, such as carpenters leave by planing, to keep them warm, so that he need not leave his designing."

When barely fifteen years old, Luca was invited to Rimini, with some other young sculptors, to work for the Lord of that city, Sigismondo Malatesta. Later on he returned to Florence and was commissioned to make some small bas-reliefs for Giotto's belfry, and to undertake one of the two organ galleries for the cathedral. This beautiful work is now preserved in the Opera del Duomo, or Museum of the Cathedral Board of Works.

Later on, realizing that the one drawback to the immense potentialities of clay as material for works of art was its perishable character, he invented a method of glazing which proved so successful that the fame of these new works of art spread "not only throughout Italy but all through Europe." Florentine merchants kept Luca constantly employed and his works were sent to every part of the world.

Luca accordingly took his brothers and other members of his family to work with him, thus founding that family group so rich in achievement. Beginning by producing only white glaze he added, by experiment, first blue for his backgrounds, and later other colors also, which he displayed in the lovely garlands of fruit and leaves with which he delighted to surround his works.

This bas-relief is from the famous organ gallery which, divided into a series of ten panels, illustrates the words of the one hundred and fiftieth Psalm which are carved in Latin above and below. The whole design sets forth, as Vasari says, "the varied ways of playing, singing, dancing and other pleasant actions which constitute the charm of music," as manifest in singing boys; in musicians playing upon harps and psalteries, trumpets and timbrels, stringed instruments, cymbals and organs; the whole rich in movement and lovely in form.

York Minster

It was early in the evening. The sun was going down over the vale of York and the gray towers of the Cathedral Church of St. Peter rose over the flat lands. There was a wind blowing at my back or I might have heard the minster bells, whose chimes, on a still evening, go over the fields for miles. As I went on between the hedges my spirits rose, because York is the loveliest city in all England. She is England's last anchor to the Middle Ages. . . .

Men were driving cattle through the gates of York. There was a smell of smoke, the last sun lay warm over red roof-tiles, and from within the walls came a marvelous feeling of men and women, of life, which, although present in all cities, lacks identity unless a city sits cosily behind its walls like a house full of friends. . . .

The ground falls away from the wall to the cathedral and the deanery gardens. You see York Minster through a hedge of silver-white pear blossoms. Everything is silver-white in the early sun. The wall itself is silver-white. Tadcaster stone is washed by every rain, so that the Wall of York has always looked new. And this white, enchanted ribbon twists on and around, never straight for more than twenty yards, losing itself in green bowers as the tops of trees on either side arch themselves over the white bastions.

Rooks were cawing round the west towers. The dean's gardener was bringing the lawn mower to a smooth lawn. A blackbird with the early worm in his saffron beak flew to an apple-tree. A thrush was pouring out his heart from a high bough, the starlings, whistling, fighting, shining and beetle-backed, flew in truculent flocks, only becoming sober to rush to the help of some enormous and ravenous fledgling whose shaking wings and open beak were the sole signs of infancy.—H. V. MORTON, in "The Call of England." (New York: McBride.)

An Invitation to Margaret

Let us go down to the still deep woods
Before any young green things grow,
Let us be there when the baby brooks
Begin to frolic and flow,
And force our way through the underbrush
Where nature is straining to grow.

There where the quivering silences
Await the birth-hour of spring,
We will stand bare head where the breezes blow
And the gray blue tamaracks swing.
Perhaps the silence may suddenly break,
And a robin begin to sing!

SUSAN F. CHENEY.

Result of Knowing God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not difficult to trust in God, the Supreme Being, when we understand Him. Because of ignorance of the true nature of God, some say that He is unknowable. Others, who have not gained the true concept of God, say there is no God. Then there are also some who, though professing to believe in God, do not turn to Him in time of trouble.

In the Bible we find this statement: "Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart." God is knowable, and when we earnestly and intelligently seek Him we gain the true concept of Him. The reward of knowing God aright is indicated in the words, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace: thereby good shall come unto thee." That which all are in reality seeking—true satisfaction or peace—can be gained only through the true knowledge of God.

The opposite results of ignorance of God are illustrated in the following incident. A young boy heard a sermon preached about the wrath of God and the "unpardonable sin." This sermon did not differ fundamentally from what he had been taught, namely, that God is a corporeal being with mortal characteristics, and that one could sin to a point where he could not be forgiven. But the sermon so impressed him that he asked himself, What is the use of trying? To him it looked as though there was not much chance for him. From that time until he was nineteen years old he did not care much how he thought or acted. Then he became ill with what was pronounced an incurable disease, possibly the effect of wrong thinking and acting. Finally, he took up the study of Christian Science. After he had earnestly studied the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, for a few weeks there began to dawn upon his awakening consciousness the fact that God is not what he had thought Him to be, nor was God's plan anything like what he had believed. He saw that God is incorporeal, ever present, unchanging Love; that His plan is the plan of supreme wisdom, of omnipotent good, of divine Love.

In her poem "Christ My Refuge" Mrs. Eddy writes (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 396; Poems, p. 12):

"O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind
There sweeps a strain,
Low, sad, and sweet, whose measures bind
The power of pain,
And wake a white-winged angel throng
Of thoughts, illumed
By faith, and breathed in raptured song,
With love perfumed."

This describes what took place in the young man's consciousness; for with the realization that God is near and dear, that in His will for man there is only good, a sense of joy and peace displaced fear, and the pain and weakness disappeared. And as angel-thoughts from Mind, divine Love, replaced other false beliefs, he felt so free, so happy, that he was ready to take his place again in the world's activity, but with the earnest desire that he might learn more about Christian Science so that he could become a worker in the Master's vineyard; and this desire ripened into fruition.

In Isaiah there is this wonderful promise: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee: because he trusteth in thee." Not knowing a person very well, one perhaps might not trust him implicitly; but if, on the other hand, one did know this person to be trustworthy, one would of course trust him. If we do not understand the true nature of God, it is not to be wondered at that in time of trouble we turn for help to the material instead of to God, Spirit. But in so doing one forgoes the peace indicated in the above-mentioned promise.

At Mars' Hill the Apostle Paul spoke of the altar with the inscription "TO THE UNKNOWN GOD," and said to the Athenians, "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you." Thoughtful consideration of the true nature of God and of man's relation to Him convinces one that God is Spirit, and that man is in reality the child of God. Christian Science also declares that God is knowable, and clearly explains the true nature of God and of man's relation to Him. Through the study of Christian Science the earnest seeker for Truth can gain the true idea of God and man, and can see the universe as it really is. Then he trusts God, and thus begins to gain true peace.

Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony."

Einstein, the Traveller

Nothing is more distasteful to him than the fact that the public busies itself with his private life. Members of his family must carefully keep from him all newspapers which contain articles about him or pictures of him. If, accidentally, such a sheet does fall into his hands, he throws it away infuriated, or looks at his picture with a laugh, and says: "Bah! What a nasty, fat fellow."

Although lecture tours repeatedly expose him to the disadvantages of fame, to the annoyances and intrusions of publicity, and to the painful experience of the sensational, Einstein has often been lured by far-away places. Travel increases inner freedom. It makes one conscious of the diversity of man, peoples and landscapes. It brings about an emotional experience which bears fruit forever. In the first years of the post-war period, the yearning for a larger world was especially strong in Germany; all the more so since the war had introduced, almost throughout the world, a remarkable period of change which had greatly changed the characters of the different countries and their ways of living. It was especially the realization of this change which made possible the wide influence of the theory of relativity on the circles of intellectuals of all nations. . . .

Travel means not only the reception of impressions, but a comparison of nations, scenery, cultures and, finally, a comparison of strangers with oneself. . . . For this very reason the creative power of travel cannot be replaced by anything else. Of course, on the screen, we see the foreign landscape and also the faces of its inhabitants, but since the vivid atmosphere is lacking the creative power of comparison is also lacking. In his travels, Einstein has felt this power very deeply. He has written a careful diary of his impressions, which is of literary, and even poetic importance. These impressions are among the most valuable sensations of his life.

His lecture tours led him through various European countries, to North and South America and to Japan. He saw the European cities; he felt New York as the new capital of the world. Of all these journeys, that to Japan (1922-23) is certainly the most important because of the multitude of scenic and human impressions which Einstein received. . . .

With keen eyes Einstein recognizes this fundamental trait of the Japanese: "He is impersonal, but not really reserved, because in his social life he does not appear to own anything personally which he would want to seclude or hide." . . .

Einstein also looks back upon his life. What a change from his lonely and painful youth to the present! This journey, which assumes more and more the character of a triumphal procession, which indeed contradicts his character, is, nevertheless, a proof of the meaning and success of his life's work. One could not have imagined it more beautiful and sincere. How distant he used to be from other men! How shy and awkward! Now there are stretched toward him everywhere hands in hearty greeting.—ARTHUR RUHEMER, in "Albert Einstein, A Biographical Portrait," (New York: Boni.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Weak in Late Trading Today

Rails and Utilities Particularly Heavy—Sugars in Demand

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The stock market turned heavy in the late trading today, losing fractions to more than a point, after a slight early rise led by sugars.

Rails and utility shares were under particular pressure. Consolidated Gas and New York Central dropped two points, while losses of around a point were shown in Public Service of New Jersey, Columbia Gas, American Telephone, Louisville & Nashville and Santa Fe. Fractional recessions occurred in U. S. Steel, Case, New York Central and Allied Chemical.

Turnover approximated 650,000 shares.

Trade Shows Improvement

The weekly mercantile review of Dun & Bradstreet reported further improvement in both retail and wholesale trade. Reports of improvement from miscellaneous manufacturers are becoming more numerous. Some of the automobile manufacturers reported improved sales in the last week, and a number of miscellaneous manufacturers are stepping up activity.

The action of the sugars again was in response to the improvement in the raw sugar futures market, reflecting Cuban plans to reduce the export quota for the United States. Professional traders remained rather bearish on the utilities, in view of the strong agitation in many localities for rate reductions.

Indications that most bond interest payments due tomorrow will be made, were reassuring. There had been some uncertainty over some of the railroad payments. Total interest and dividend payments slated for April are estimated at more than $600,000,000.

Bond Prices Irregular

The bond market was thin and highly irregular today as many traders and investors continued to maintain their positions on the safety sidelines.

United States Government securities, although rather inactive, again breasted the uncertain current and presented a steady to firm front. Foreign obligations were generally heavy, with the Germans again dropping to new 1933 low levels.

Oil company loans, including those of Texas Corp. and Standard Oil of New York, were a trifle heavy. Western Union maturities were off a point or more and loans of New York Central, Goodrich, Delaware & Hudson and Cincinnati Gas were under pressure.

On the other hand, some recoveries were registered by bonds of U. S. Rubber, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Nickel Plate, National Dairy Products, American Telephone, American Smelting, Chesapeake & Ohio and Consolidated Gas.

Both the German Government 5½s and 7s lost further ground as the political situation in the Reich apparently was far from being stabilized. Loans of Austria, Belgium, Colombia and Great Britain were easy. French 7½s rallied moderately, as did Italian and Polish 7s.

National Banks Opened In 10 Days Number 265

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—Steady work of Treasury officials to open closed banks has resulted in the reorganization and strengthening of 265 national banks with total deposits of approximately $350,000,000 up to the close of business on Saturday March 25, Mr William Woodin, Secretary of the Treasury, announced today.

These banks have been reopened under license to perform their full functions and their deposits have again become available to depositors.

"These results during the 10 days from March 15, indicate the work which is actively in process in the restoration of banks which were unable to open on the date originally set, and the constructive response being made by stockholders and depositors," Treasury officials said.

"As additional banks have been reopened," they explained, "they have assumed on a sound basis the performance of the same full functions as the banks opened on the first days set."

Dividends

Nevada-California Electric Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1 on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock payable May 1 to stock of record March 30.

General Mills, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., Net

NEW YORK, March 31—R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries, including L. Bamberger & Co., report for the year ended Jan. 28 (certified by independent auditors), net of $3,827,813 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after deducting $540,662 annual dividends on L. Bamberger preferred to $2.20 a share on 1,497,413 no-par shares of common outstanding at the close of the year, excluding 12,143 shares held by company, compared with the $5,789,053 or $3.62 a share on 1,433,578 common shares a year before.

South Penn Oil Income

NEW YORK, March 31—South Penn Oil Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $945,761 after taxes, depreciation, depletion, development expenses, annuities, inventory adjustments, etc., equal to 79 cents a share on the 1,200,000 shares of $25 par capital stock, including shares in the treasury. This compares with a net loss of $820,191 in 1931. Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1932, including $4,051,387 cash and United States Government securities, amounted to $15,-361,731 and current liabilities were $1,239,-703.

United Light & Power Co.

CHICAGO, March 31—Utilities Light & Power Company preliminary report for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net of $4,171,925 after taxes, depreciation, interest, amortization, subsidiary preferred dividends, etc., equal after annual preferred dividend requirements to 16 cents a share on 3,473,-923 combined class A and B common shares, compared with net of $7,819,382, or $1.31 a share on 3,473,919 combined common shares in 1931.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 31	Last Mar. 30
6⅝	3		Adams Express	8600	4¼	3¼	3¼	4⅛
84½	42	5	Adams Exp pf	10	41	41	41	
15⅝	10	2	Adams Mills	1200	11½	9	9	11½
10½	6		Addressograph	900	6	6	6	6½
10½	7⅜	1.30	Affiliated Prod	500	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
64⅛	47½	3	*Air Reduction	700	57⅝	54½	55⅞	57⅛
1¾	⅞		Airway Elec App	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14⅝	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	1400	14½	13⅛	14¼	14½
1⅝	1		Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	1
3½	1¾		Allegh pf ww xxx	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
2¾	1¼		Alleghany pf xw	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
85½	70¾	6	Allied Chem	1100	77¾	73	75½	76¾
9½	6		Allis Chalmers	200	7½	7½	7½	7¾
22⅞	18½	3	Amerada	400	21½	21¼	21¼	21⅝
11⅜	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	500	10⅛	9⅝	9⅞	10
13⅞	8		Am Bank Note	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	
2⅝	1		Am Beet Sugar	700	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
10	2¾		Am Brake Shoe	600	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅞	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	150	10	8⅞	10	
75	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
62¾	48½	4	Am Can	2100	66⅛	64½	64⅝	
9⅛	6½		Am Car & Fdry	200	8½	8	8	
3¼	1¾		Am Chain	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4	2		Am Colortype	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
22⅜	12		Am Com Alcohol	1300	21½	21½	21½	
8½	3⅜		Am & For Pow	700	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14⅛	8¾		Am & For Pow pf	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
12	6½		Am & For Pow D	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
9¾	5½		Am & ForPw 2pf	200	5½	5	5	
6½	2¾		Am Ice	200	5½	5	5	
8¾	4¼		Am International	300	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
½	⅜		Am La France	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8⅝	5⅛		Am Locomotive	800	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
9¼	4		Am Power & Lt	300	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
24½	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	300	11½	11	11	11½
21⅝	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	11⅛	11	11	11½
7¾	4⅜		Am Radiator	200	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅜
10⅜	5⅜		Am Rolling Mill	900	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
18	10⅜		Am Smelt & Ref	1200	7⅞	7½	7⅝	7⅞
42	31		Am Smelt & R pf	2200	15½	14⅜	14½	14⅞
30⅝	20¼		Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	39½	38¾	39	39
8	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	100	26	26	26	
35⅛	30	2½	Am Stores	500	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
36⅝	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	34	33½	34	33½
109⅞	89¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	12600	36⅛	34	34⅛	35½
9	5		Am Type Fndrs	15700	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
18⅞	10½		Am Type P pf	100	6	6	6	6
19½	11½	1	Am Wat W & E	1300	25½	23¾	23¾	
16¾	10⅜	1	Am WW&E ct	500	12	11¼	11¼	11½
6¾	3½		Am Woolen	1200	10½	10	10	10⅜
4⅞	2¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
9⅝	5		Anaconda Cop	1500	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
14	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	7	7	7	
100	95	7	Archer Dan pf	100	12	12	12	
2⅜	1½		Armour Ill A	1400	14½	13⅛	14¼	14½
1½	⅜		Armour Ill B	700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
13¾	7		Armour Ill pf	100	7	7	7	7
5½	3½		Asso Dry Goods	200	11⅛	10½	10½	11⅛
22	15		Asso Dry G 2pf	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
42¾	34⅝		Atchison T&SF	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	
68	55	5	Atchison pf	7600	42½	39¼	39½	42⅝
26⅛	16½		Atl Coast Line	100	55½	55½	55½	55
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	2300	21	19¼	19¼	21
66	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	500	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	15½
56½	31½	2	Auburn Auto	800	62½	61	61½	62½
8	5½		Aviation Corp Del	6100	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
			—B—					
6¼	3⅞		Baldwin Loco	100	4½	4½	4½	
12⅝	8¼		Balt & Ohio	2300	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	4½
15⅜	9¾		Balt & Ohio pf	400	12	11	11	10
36¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	26	26	26	12
4¼	3		Barnsdall A	700	3¾	3½	3½	
12	7		Beatrice Cream	200	9½	9¼	9¼	
5	2½		Belding Hem	200	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¾
11½	6⅛		Bendix Aviation	2700	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
13¾	9		Best & Co	200	11¼	11	11	11⅛
16⅞	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	800	13¾	13	13	13½
36½	25½		Beth Steel pf	300	29⅛	29	29	29⅛
14¾	9½		Blaw Knox	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6¾
26⅜	18	1.80	Bohn Alum & Br	300	11	10⅞	11	10¾
9¾	5½		Borden	600	20⅞	20	20	20⅜
12	7		Borg Warner	200	8	7½	7½	7⅞
5½	2		Boston & Maine	300	8	8	8	
31	21¾		Briggs Mfg	200	3	3	3	
80⅞	64	*6	Brooklyn Man T	4800	29½	27⅛	27⅝	28⅜
82	64½	5	Brooklyn M T pf	300	75¾	75	75½	
8	1¾		Brooklyn Un Gas	200	68½	67	67	
36	26	2	Brunswick Balke	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
2	⅞		Bucyrus E pf	10	26	26	26	
2¼	1		Budd Mfg	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4⅜	2½		Budd Wheel	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8¾	6½	.40	Bullard	100	3	3	3	
7¾	3		Burroughs Add	600	7½	7½	7½	7½
2	½		Bush Terminal	400	2½	2	2¼	2½
1	½		Bush Term deb	200	3½	3½	3½	
15	8½		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	½	½	½	
			Byers	200	10⅜	10¼	10¼	10¾
			—C—					
12½	7¾		Calif Packing	700	11¼	10	10	10½
3½	2		Calumet & Hecla	400	2¼	2	2	
11⅜	7½	1*	Canada Dry	1300	10	9¾	9¾	10½
14⅜	7¾		Canadian Pacific	2500	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
6¾	4½		Capital Admin	100	5½	5½	5½	
52½	30½		Case Thresh	10000	46¼	43¾	43¾	45
60	41	4	Case Thresh pf	40	48	47½	47⅞	
9½	5½		Caterpillar Trac	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
9	4½		Celanese Corp	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
23	14	1½	Central Aguirre	700	22½	2-¼	21½	21¾
48	40		Central RR of NJ	100	40	40	40	
10⅝	5⅞		Cerro de Pasco	1500	9	8¾	8¾	8⅝
13⅜	1		CertainTeed	500	1⅛	1	1	
20⅞	8		Checker Cab Mfg	500	10	9⅞	10	10
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	600	18½	17	17	17⅝
30⅛	24⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	8000	28¼	27½	27⅝	27⅞
3	1½		Chi & Gt West	200	1	1	1	
3⅝	2⅜		Chi & Gt W pf	200	4	4	4	4½
2⅜	1¼		Chi Mil&St P	200	2	2	2	2
3½	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	2	2	2	2
6¼	3		Chi & N'western	1770	3¾	3	3½	3¾
4	2¾		Chi Pneu Tool	900	2½	2½	2½	2½
5⅝	2½		Chi Rock Isl & P	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
7½	3⅞		Chi R&P 6%	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
8½	4½		Chi RI&P 7%	200	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
8⅞	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	7	7	7	7⅜
9	5		Chickasha Cot O	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9
4	1⅛		Childs Company	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17¼	7¾		Chrysler	5500	9½	8¾	8⅞	9⅛
13	7	1	Colgate-Palm-P	500	7½	7	7	
81	51	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	50	49¾	49¾	51
5	3⅛		Collins & Aikman	100	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3½
19½	14		Colo Fuel & Ir	500	4½	4	4	4½
17¾	10¼	1	Colo & So ipf	40	15	14½	14½	
7¾	5⅞	6	Columbia Gas	2200	10½	9	9⅛	10⅜
10⅛	6¾		Columbia G pf A	300	60½	60	60	62
35⅜	23½	2	Columbian Carb	200	27	26½	26½	27
6½	3		Comm Credit	600	29	26¼	26¼	28⅞
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
20⅜	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	130	18½	18½	18½	
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	305	18½	18½	18½	
13½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	400	20	20	20	20⅜
2⅞	1½		Comwith & So	25000	13½	12⅜	12¾	13⅜
50	22	6	Conwith 5 6pf	29800	1⅝	1½	1½	2
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	600	25	24	24	25
11⅞	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	200	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	8
63¼	42¾	4	Consol Gas	5000	43¾	40¼	40⅞	43¾
5½	2½		Consol Laundries	100	3	3	3	
2¾	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2½	2½	2½	3
4⅜	3		Cont Baking A	400	3½	3	3	3¼
41⅞	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	
45⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	800	42½	40½	41	41¾
5¼	3½		Cont Dia Fibre	100	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	11⅝	11	11	11⅝
2¾	1		Cont Motors	700	1½	1	1	1⅛
6¾	4⅞		Cont Oil	700	5¼	5	5¼	6
55⅞	45⅜	3	Corn Products	2000	58	53¼	53¾	56
4½	2⅜		Coty	2500	55	53½	54	53½
28⅞	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3⅞	2¼		Crosley Radio	500	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	27
23½	14¼		Crown Cork & S	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
29½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	500	20½	20½	20½	20⅝
16	9		Crucible Steel	100	27	27	27	
24	16		Crucible Steel pf	100	9	9	9	
1⅛	½		Cuba Co	400	18	16½	16½	18
4¾	2½		Cuba Ry pf	1000	⅞	¾	¾	¾
3½	1⅛		Cuba Am Sug	13000	5	3¾	3¾	4½
48⅝	30		Cuban Am S pf	245	30	29½	29½	33½
2½	1½		Curtis Pub pf	100	33	33	33	35½
3⅞	2		Curtiss-Wright	2100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
80	74	7	Curtiss-Wright A	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
8½	4¼		Cushman 7%	10	75	75	75	
			Cutler Hammer	200	6½	6	6	
			—D—					
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
58¼	37⅝		Del & Hudson	4600	52	47½	49	52½
27⅜	17½		Del Lack & W	2500	21⅞	19⅝	20	21⅝
19¼	17½		Diamond Match	300	18⅜	18	18	18
15⅝	12	1†	*Dome Mines	1100	13¼	12⅞	12⅝	13⅛
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	200	11½	11½	11½	
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	4000	35	33½	34	34⅝
106	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	200	100	99⅞	100	
10	10	1	Duplan Silk	100	10	10	10	
			—E—					
61⅜	50½	3	Eastman Kodak	700	54½	52¼	53¼	54½
6	3½		Eaton Axle & Sp	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
20⅞	11¼		Elec Auto-Lite	200	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11¾
1			Elec & Mus Ind	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
20½	8½		Elec Pow & Lt	600	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
9	4	2	Elec Pow & L pf	900	8¼	8	8	
9½	4		Elec Sto Battery	200	24½	24¼	24½	24½
7¾	5		Engineers Pub S	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	24½
4⅞	4½		Erie RR 1pf	300	5	4⅝	4⅝	
1½	⅞		Eureka Vacuum	100	4	4	4	5¾
			Evans Products	100	1	1	1	
			—F—					
15½	10		Fairbanks M pf	10	11½	11½	11½	
2	⅝		Fashion Park	250	¾	¾	¾	
19¾	15		Fed Min & Sm	100	15	15	15	
18¾	10¼	1.30	Fed Water Serv	500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
7½	5	.64	Fidelity Phe F In	500	11½	11	11	11½
63⅜	42	6	Fifth Ave Bus	200	7½	7½	7½	
56	43	2½	Firstn T&S pf A	200	44	44	44	44½
10½	4½		First Nat Stores	600	48½	47¾	48	47¼
21	13⅝	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	200	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
2½	¾		Fourth Nat Inv	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅝	16⅛	2	Fox Film A	4000	1	¾	1	
13	9		Freeport Texas	300	21½	21	21	21
			Fuller pr pf	20	10	10	10	10
			—G—					
4¾	2½		GenAm Inv	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
20⅝	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2000	19	18	18⅝	18½
16	13	2	Gen Baking	500	14½	13⅜	13⅝	14⅜
2¼	1¼		Gen Bronze	100	3¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
4	2¼		Gen Cable	300	2¼	1¾	1¾	2¼
12	6½		Gen Cable A	100	3⅜	1¾	1¾	1⅞
16⅝	10½	.40	Gen Cable pf	20	7	6⅞	7	8⅛
22	11¾	.60	Gen Electric	7000	13	12½	12½	12⅝
28⅜	21	2	Gen Elec Sp	300	11¾	11½	11⅝	11⅝
1⅞	⅝		Gen Foods	500	25½	24½	25	25
42	35½	3	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
14⅞	10	1	Gen Mills	500	40½	40⅜	40½	40¾
77½	65½	5	Gen Motors	17500	11¾	11½	11½	11⅝
23½	16		Gen Mot 5% pf	500	67½	65½	65½	
20⅞	13¾	1	Gen Pub Service	200	2½	2½	2½	
7	3¾		Gen Ry Signal	400	18¼	18	18	17¾
7	3½		Gen Realty	300	½	½	½	½
6⅛	2⅝		Gen Rlty pf ww	100	6	6	6	
20¼	12⅝	1	Gen Refractories	200	3	3	3	3⅛
75	41	5	Gillette Saf Ras	700	14¾	13¼	13⅜	14¼
6½	3¾		Gillette S R pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
16⅞	12	1.20	Gilded Dust	100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
4⅞	3		Gobel (Adolf)	1400	14	13	13	13⅞
13⅝	8⅝		Goodrich	200	3½	3½	3⅝	3⅝
18⅜	9½		Goodyear	30	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
13⅜	8⅝		Gotham Silk Hos	1200	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8⅞
45	27¼	2	Goodyear 1pf	200	37	36	36	36⅜
3⅛	1½		Graham Paige	200	2¾	2½	2⅝	2⅝
4¼	1⅜		Granby	100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
6¼	3⅜		Grand Union	100	4	3¾	3¾	
27⅜	15⅝		Grant (WT)	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
11⅜	8½		Great Nor pf	1500	3¾	3	3⅛	3
			Great Nor Ore	300	5½			
7	3		Great West Sug	4000	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
1¾	¾		Grigsby-Grunow	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
¾	¾		Guantanamo Sug	500	1	¾	1	¾
5	2¾		Gulf Mobile & N	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5½	2¾		Gulf Mobile pf	100	2½	2½	2½	
20¾	16¼		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	18½	18½	18½	18½
			—H—					
3¼	1½		Hahn Dept Sto	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
9⅞	6¾		Harbison Walker	100	8	8	8	
20¼	15	1½	Hercules Powder	500	18½	18¼	18¼	18⅝
174	145		Homestake Min	200	171¾	171¼	171¾	
15⅜	8½		Houston Oil	500	11½	11¼	11¼	11½
3¾	1½		Houston Oil new	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
10	3¾	.40	*Howe Sound	400	8¾	8½	8½	
15⅜	11½	2½	Hudson & Man	500	12	11½	11½	12½
5½	3		Hudson Motor	200	3¾	3½	3½	3½
			—I—					
15½	10¼		Ill Central	500	13	11¾	11¾	12⅞
21½	17		Ily Central pf	100	16	16	16	
38½	31	4	Ill Central LL	100	38	38	38	38
			Indian Motor	100	¼	¼	¼	
31½	19½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	400	24	23½	23½	24½
3⅞	2		Inspiration Cop	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
4½	2¼	.15	Interboro Rap T	1600	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
97½	75⅝	.6	Int Agr Corp	1500	1⅝	1½	1½	
1¾	4½		Int Business M	200	88	87	87	88
4½	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
9½	6⅜		Int Cement	500	8½	7¾	7¾	8⅛
28¾	13¾	.60	Int Harvester	10000	233¼	21½	21⅝	22¾
92	80	7	Int aHrvester pf	200	92	91½	92	90½
6½	3		Int Hydroelec	300	6¼	6	6	6
9¼	6¾		Int Nickel	4000	8¼	8	8	8¼
2½	1⅝		Int Rys Cen Am	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	2		Int Rys C A ct	10	1½	1½	1½	
18⅝	13¾	1½	Int Salt	800	14	13¾	14	13¾
40	24½		Int Silver pf	60	31½	30½	30½	31¼
8½	5¼		Int Tel & Tel	2700	8⅞	8¼	8¼	8⅝
2⅞	1½		Interstate Dept S	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
			—J—					
28¾	23	3	Jewel Tea	200	25	25	25	25½
23¾	13¼		Johns Manville	1000	16¼	15½	15½	16
			—K—					
110	106	6	Kan C P&L B pf	50	106¼	106	106	
16	12	2*	Kan C South pf	100	12	12	12	
6	3½		Kelvinator Corp	600	4	4	4	4½
11½	7⅝		Kennecott Cop	4100	9½	8¾	8¾	9
1½	1¼		Kinney & Co	200	1½	1½	1½	
10¾	5½		Kresge	1700	6⅝	6	6	6¼
100	88¼	7	Kresge pf	20	82¼	82¼	82¼	90
37	27	1†	Kress Co	200	28½	28	28	
19¾	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	1400	17½	17⅜	17½	17⅜
			—L—					
6½	3¾		Lee Rubber	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5⅛
1½	1		Lehigh Val Coal	1300	1	1	1

Financial: News and Comment

Federal Reserve Reports Indicate Trade Improving

New York Sales Drop Less —Atlanta Gains—Kansas City Sentiment Gains

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Although February sales of department stores in the New York Federal Reserve District ran below those of February, 1932, the Federal Reserve agent reports the decline was the smallest since last September.

The agent's review, issued yesterday, said:

"The dollar volume of sales of reporting department stores in this district in February was 23 per cent below a year before, but after adjustment for one less selling day than in 1932, it appears that sales showed the smallest decline compared with a year previous since last September."

Grocery, 10-cent and shoe chains also noted a slowing up in the rate of decline.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31 (AP)—An upward swing in business over the Southeast is reported in the monthly review of the Atlanta Federal Reserve Bank.

The bank said department store sales gained 3.7 per cent from January to February and contracts for residential construction increased 16.5 per cent during the same period in the sixth district.

Production of cotton cloth in February was 5.2 per cent greater than in January and 14.5 per cent more than in February a year ago. Consumption of cotton by mills showed a gain of .04 per cent over that of a year ago.

Pig iron production in Alabama gained 23.5 per cent from January to February, the review said, and coal production in Tennessee was up. The review said bank debits and savings deposits declined between January and February.

KANSAS CITY, March 31 (AP)—A decided reduction in business mortality is noted as the outstanding improvement in February by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City in its monthly review of tenth district conditions.

Business and commodity prices in the district continued to mark time, the review states, with sentiment improving and prices strengthening somewhat the middle of March, following the bank holiday.

"The February volume of retail trade as reflected in the dollar sales of 32 department stores in leading cities of the district," the report says, "increased .9 per cent as compared to January but was 23.2 per cent less than in February, 1932.

"The Department of Agriculture's index of farm prices declined two points between Jan. 15 and Feb. 15 to establish a new low of 49 per cent of the 1909-1914 average on the latter date."

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 (AP)—Retail department store sales in the Twelfth Federal Reserve District increased in February, which is unusual, while wholesale trade decreased 6 per cent, which is about average, said the monthly review of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

The report, which covers Washington, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, California, Nevada and Arizona, said wholesale trade of drug, dry goods, shoe and paper firms reported a greater decline than usual. Wholesale groceries and electric supplies held up well and sales of agricultural implements, automobile equipment and hardware increased somewhat.

DALLAS, Texas, March 31 (AP)—A strong undertone of confidence has developed during the last 10 days, the monthly business review of the Federal Reserve Banks of Dallas reported today.

Late reports indicate the demand for merchandise has been broadening. The February sales of department stores in principal cities were 2 per cent larger than in the previous month, but were still 22 per cent below the corresponding month of 1932.

The past month both the number of commercial failures and the amount of indebtedness involved were smaller than in either the previous month or the corresponding month last year.

While the severe freezes early in February did considerable damage to small grains, pastures, fruits and early vegetables, conditions have been favorable since the farming operations have progressed rapidly. The soil is in excellent condition for spring planting.

Gold Call Brings Back $44,444,000 During Week

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The call for the return of gold brought another $44,400,000 into the Federal Reserve Banks last week.

The total reserves of thes banks now are $3,236,766,000—$550,000,000 more than when the bank holiday was proclaimed.

The total reserves of these banks weekly statement yesterday also showed that bank depositors had returned $255,000,000 and that only $11,228,000 of the new money has been put into circulation.

The Treasury yesterday issued new regulations allowing unopened Federal Reserve member banks to carry on normal fiduciary business and closed state member banks to pay out lawfully secured deposits, such as public funds and moneys which are deposited only upon receipt of adequate collateral from the banking institution.

L. Bamberger & Co. Net

NEW YORK, March 31—L. Bamberger & Co. (New Jersey corporation controlled by R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.) report for the year ended Jan. 28 (certified by independent auditors), net of $314,935, after charges or $3.81 a share on 82,518 shares of 6½ per cent preferred, compared with net a year before of $856,285, equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to 83 cents a share on 800,000 no-par shares of common.

Full Time for Cash Register Company

By the Associated Press

New York, March 31

EDWARD A. DEEDS, chairman of National Cash Register Company, announced today that all the company's manufacturing units at Dayton, Ohio, would resume full-time operation on Monday.

The announcement said the order affects 3500 employees who have been working half time.

Mr. Deeds said the company would at once go into the markets for substantial quantities of raw materials, "thus providing employment in other industries."

"Reports from our sales representatives," he said, "now reflect a distinct increase in activity in many lines of business."

Mr. Deeds said that the tooling and engineering departments had been working on a series of new models.

Mercantile Agency Says Trade Gains More Pronounced

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The Dun & Bradstreet's Inc., weekly business review said today that the usual seasonal gain in trade has been given a fillip by the progressive measures of the new Administration.

These measures, says the agency, have resulted "in an unexpected surge which gives promise of carrying the movement beyond the objective set for this period."

The agency points out that the retardative influence of the general banking situation gradually is losing its force, and adds that improvement from week to week is becoming pronounced as more new enterprises are being launched as a result of the nation-wide pickup.

"The paradox of low performances and rising sentiment in some branches of commercial activity," the agency asserts, "is due to the fact that the one is expressed statistically, while the other looks ahead, encouraged by swift and resolute governmental action on the many issues which were at the root of the impediments to sustained progress.

"The curve of retail trade has jumped up a little more sharply this week, being helped by more favorable weather in most parts of the country, the impetus which the approach of Easter has brought with it, and the nation-wide movement toward conversion of hoarded or other cash into merchandise.

"This is reflected in the heavier demand for women's apparel lines, dress accessories, shoes, home furnishings, leather goods and boys' and men's clothing, sales of which reached large totals during the week.

"The expansion of activity in wholesale markets which made such marked headway last week has been accelerated further by the strong current buying movement, aided by the heavy increase in the volume of mail orders."

Moratorium On All Nebraska Insurance

LINCOLN, Neb., March 31 (AP)—The Nebraska Insurance moratorium was clamped down yesterday with a set of regulations issued by Governor Charles W. Bryan and State Insurance Commissioner Lee Herdman to conserve the assets of all insurance companies doing business in this state during the period of economic emergency.

The regulations, described as temporary were published under authority of the Moratorium Act passed by the Nebraska Legislature and signed by the Governor. An accompanying letter from Mr. Herdman indicated he might fix salary limits for insurance company officers.

Chief provisions of the regulations are:

1. No dividend payments by companies.
2. Thirty-day extension of period of grace for policyholders.
3. Ban on policy loans and cash surrender value payments except for payment of premiums or obligations to company; in case of absolute need, when $100 may be loaned; or in cases where application made before March 30 and the company is satisfied that it was made in good faith to meet obligations previously incurred.
4. Similar prohibition on payment of sums deposited with insurance companies.
5. Permission for Nebraska companies operating in other states to comply with rules in effect there.
6. Requirement that benefits, matured endowments or annuities or disability claim payments be met promptly.

ANNAPOLIS, Ind., March 31—Governor Ritchie of Maryland signed bill giving the State Insurance Commissioner power over rules and regulations of insurance companies in Maryland for duration of the emergency.

General Stockyards Net

CHICAGO, March 31 (AP)—The report of General Stockyards Corporation, which holds investments in seven stockyards companies, shows net income from dividends and interest for 1932 of $334,460, equal to $3 a common share, compared with $709,723, or $6.67 a common share in 1931. Substituting the corporation's proportion of actual earnings of the various companies, the earnings of General Stockyards on its own common would be $1.47 a share, compared with $4.08 in 1931.

National Bank Restoration

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Treasury reported today that 265 national banks with deposits of $350,000,000 have been restored to a 100 per cent banking function through reorganization in the 10-day period ended March 25.

Cocoa Exchange Holidays

NEW YORK, March 31—Board of managers of the New York Cocoa Exchange voted to close the Exchange for trading purposes Good Friday, April 14, and Saturday, April 15.

Steel Melting Scrap Up

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 31—No. 1 heavy steel melting scrap has been advanced 25 cents to $9.00@9.40.

Sharp Decrease In Pennsylvania Railroad Income

February Gross Lowest for Any Month Since 1912 —Expenses Reduced

PHILADELPHIA, March 31 — Pennsylvania Railroad gross revenues for February amounting to $21,652,836 — excluding the emergency charges—were the lowest for any month since January, 1912, which is as far back as the records have been tabulated.

The decrease reflects one day less this year than in 1932, and possibly in some places a slowing down in business incident to the banking situation.

On the whole, however, the banking moratoria which began with the Michigan bank holidays about the middle of February, and spread to other localities and states until the national banking holiday was proclaimed by President Roosevelt on March 6, did not affect car loadings until the latter part of February.

The first week of March was marked by a further shrinkage in loaded cars handled, with the week ended March 18 showing the largest percentage of decrease of any week this year compared with the corresponding week of 1932.

February Gross Lower

Gross for February, 1933, was $21,652,836 compared with $28,080,828 in February, 1932, decrease $6,427,992 or 22.9 per cent. It should be noted that February this year had 28 days while in 1932 it had an extra day. Railway operating expenses amounted to $17,128,948 compared with $22,618,843 in February, 1932, a decrease of $5,489,895 or 24.2 per cent. Expenses were the smallest for any month since January 1912.

February operating ratio was 79.1 per cent which compared with 80.5 per cent in February, 1932, and is the lowest ratio for any February as far back as 1912, with the exception of 1929, 1928 and 1916.

Net railway operating income amounted to $1,840,823 compared with $2,767,049 in February, 1932, decrease $926,226 or 33.5 per cent. Both years are exclusive of the temporary increase in freight rates.

For February, 1933, these emergency revenues amounted to $503,442 compared with $672,609 in February, 1932, decrease $169,167. Including these emergency charges, net operating income for February amounted to $2,344,265 as compared with $3,439,658 in February, 1932, decrease $1,095,393 or 31.8 per cent.

Revenues Off Sharply

For the first two months of 1933 gross revenues were $45,348,262 compared with $57,725,781 in the corresponding period of 1932, decrease $12,377,519 or 21.4 per cent, and net operating income was $4,541,439 compared with $5,492,479, decrease $951,040, or 17.3 per cent. Including the emergency charges in both periods, net operating income in 1933 amounted to $5,591,610 compared with $6,735,305, decrease $1,143,695 or 16.9 per cent.

In connection with the reduction in expenses it is interesting to note that the pay roll in February is the lowest since January, 1916, which is as far as these records go. The Pennsylvania recently made a fourth cut in salaries of officials and unclassified force, effective March 1, 1933, which will be reflected in the pay rolls for the current month.

Missouri Pacific Road Seeks Reorganization

ST. LOUIS, March 31 (AP)—The Missouri Pacific Railroad Company today filed in federal court a petition for reorganization to prevent a receivership, stating that it owed $40,589,330, due tomorrow and within 30 days, and was without funds to pay the obligations.

The petition, so far as known here, was the first filed under the new federal bankruptcy law, designated to give railroads a "breathing spell" without the requirement of receiverships.

Judge C. B. Faris issued an order approving the petition and directing that the present management continue to operate the property, pending further orders of the court.

The petition also names affiliated lines, the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railway Company and the International-Great Northern Railroad Company.

The petition states that the railroad has no means of borrowing or otherwise procuring funds to meet its obligations.

Judge Faris directed that the present management, headed by President L. W. Baldwin, should "manage, maintain, operate and keep in proper condition and repair the railroad and properties of the company."

Illinois Life Insurance Company Control Sought

CHICAGO, March 31—Ernest J. Stevens opened battle here yesterday to regain control of the Illinois Life Insurance Company, collapse of which led to indictment of himself, his father and his brother on charges of embezzlement.

Charging that the company was wrecked when the Reconstruction Finance Company withdrew an alleged promise to lend $5,000,000 to it, Mr. Stevens filed a petition asking Federal Judge Wilkerson to stop negotiations now in progress for liquidation of company assets and reinsurance of the policyholders in a new company.

The bill also requests Judge Wilkerson to instruct Gen. Abel Davis, the receiver, to renew efforts to obtain $5,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The judge granted 30 days to General Davis for his answer.

No Eastern Dairies Dividend

MONTREAL, March 31—Eastern Dairies, Ltd., has omitted the quarterly payment of $1.75 on the cumulative preferred stock due at this time.

Analysis States Factory Wage Is Fully Deflated

Upward Trend in Output Per Man Hour Seen by Economic Service—Says Share-the-Work Movement Increases Unemployment

Good news for the factory worker is contained in the Alexander Hamilton Institute's statement, in its current weekly bulletin, that factory wages on the average have been fully deflated.

Though some downward adjustment of wage scales is still to be expected in individual industries, the Institute believes that generally speaking any further deflation in prices should be accomplished without further wage-cutting. The Institute's analysis follows:

"Factory employment turned downward in November after a moderate upward trend during the previous three months, and in January it was nearly down to the depression's low reached last July. Pay rolls in January were smaller than in July and were consequently at a new low for the depression.

The decrease in pay rolls was due entirely to cuts in wage scales because there were not only more workers employed in January than in July but there was less part-time work. Lower wage scales resulted in a drop in average earnings per worker to a new low for the depression despite the fact that workers were employed more hours in January than in July.

Wage Trend Downward

The trend of employment and wages since the peak in 1929 is shown by the following table:

Factory Employment and Wages

	Total employment	Total pay rolls	Average earnings per worker	Full time wage scales
Sept. 1929	9,216,000	$1,006,180,000	$109.19	$111.42
July 1932	5,001,000	356,124,100	71.21	86.84
Dec. 1932	5,211,000	367,764,000	70.57	84.01
Jan. 1933	5,080,000	352,528,000	69.40	82.62

According to the foregoing figures, wage scales in January were 25.8 per cent below the peak of 1929. This decrease in wage scales was sufficient to permit a reduction of 38 per cent from 1929 in the average price level of manufactured goods due to an increase in the output per man hour and to the fact that wage earners in 1929 were receiving less than their usual share of gross factory income.

"The prospect of a continuation of the upward trend in the output per man hour is based on the fact that the share-the-work movement apparently culminated last year due to labor's growing opposition to the downward trend of per capita earnings as the result of the addition of superfluous employees. This means that the inefficiency engendered by the movement has come to an end and that one of the obstacles to business recovery has been eliminated.

Share-the-Work Movement

"The share-the-work movement intensified the depression by reducing the earnings of individual wage earners and making it necessary for them to limit their purchases to the strictest necessities. This resulted in the curtailment of the output of other goods and the loss of work to more people than obtained work through the share-the-work movement. This movement created a vicious circle which increased unemployment instead of lessening it as it was designed to do.

"The completion of the deflation of prices should be accomplished without further wage-cutting. The discrepancy between wage levels and price levels at the present time is a factor in prolonging the depression. If costs are still too high to permit the proper deflation of prices, the time has now come when the downward adjustment of costs must involve items other than labor costs.

"The fact that it is possible, because of the large number of unemployed, to obtain labor at wages below the amount dictated by the gain in the purchasing power of the dollar does not provide a sound policy for such action.

"If wage earners do not receive their proper share of the gross income, a substantial part of the manufacturers' market is curtailed until business dwindles to the vanishing point. Wages must be based on the output per man hour and the proper price level and not upon the rates dictated by the supply of labor. Otherwise business cannot function."

Banking Progress In New England

Of the 367 Federal Reserve member banks in the New England district there are now reopened 302 or 82.3 per cent of the total. Recapitulation of the member status through March 29 is shown in the following table:

State or City	No. of mem bks	No. lic to open	Not lic to open
Massachusetts:			
Boston	11	11	0
Outside Boston	149	130	19
(Total Mass.)	160	141	19
Maine	45	25	20
New Hampshire	54	49	5
Vermont	45	26	19
Rhode Island	14	13	1
Connecticut	49	48	1
Total	367	302	65

On March 29 there was returned to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston $1,830,000 in gold certificates and $517,425 in gold goin. Since March 6 there has been returned to the bank a total of $37,596,407.50, made up of $26,922,000 gold certificates, $10,644,352.50 gold coin and $30,055 gold bullion.

A Window in Wall Street

Subject to—

ONE of the sections of the Emergency Bank Act is still causing much discussion. It is Section 403. The Federal Reserve Act is thereby amended by the provision that "any Federal Reserve Bank may make advances to any individual, partnership or corporation on the promissory notes of such individual, partnership or corporation secured by direct obligations of the United States." Hitherto member banks only have had this privilege. The new section would include private individuals as well. The distinction is very important. For if the Federal Reserve System freely pays out $1000 in cash to individuals proffering a $1000 Government bond, then the market price for Government bonds ought never to drop below par. Could that be the Administration's intent? Hardly. The catch lies in the qualification which precedes the excerpt —"Subject to such limitations, restrictions, and regulations as the Federal Reserve Board may prescribe." No such "limitations, restrictions and regulations" have yet appeared.

* * *

Farm Mortgage Plan

The long-awaited proposals by Secretary Wallace for dealing with the farm mortgage situation make perplexing reading. They may be simplified as follows. Machinery is to be set up throughout the country which would allow of direct readjustments by debtors and creditors. Iowa established such machinery sometime ago in the form of so-called community councils. The Administration hopes that voluntary agreements based on the reduction of principal or interest on mortgages will be adopted through these media. Several alternatives are offered to mortgage holders, as follows:

(1) Reduction of the mortgage principal to an amount not more than 75 per cent of the present value of the mortgaged property. That is, if a mortgagee should hold a $1000 mortgage on a farm property the value of which has dropped to $1000, then the mortgage would become $750. If the value of the farm property has fallen to $500, the $1000 mortgage would become $375.

(2) As an inducement to reluctant mortgagees to write down the face value of their mortgages, Federal Land Banks will be empowered to take a second mortgage on the mortgaged property, and pay the proceeds of this second mortgage to the original mortgage holders in cash, thereby reducing the principal of the first mortgage.

(3) R. F. C. will be empowered to exchange its bonds, which are government obligations, at a low but unnamed rate of interest, for farm mortgages, which now bear a higher rate of interest. This alternative is for mortgage holders who prefer to retain the face value of their mortgages but are willing to take a considerable decrease in income in exchange for a government guarantee of their capital.

(3) Federal Land Banks may also purchase mortgages outright for cash, the valuation being on the same basis as above.

In addition, there is a provision that the farm mortgagor may borrow from the Federal Government for the payment of taxes and mortgage interest for two years.

* * *

What Wall Street Thinks

Secretary Wallace has announced that these proposals must not be regarded as coming officially from the Administration. But Wall Street regards them as foreshadowing the Roosevelt plan. The feeling is that they are much more realistic than the farm relief bill. Opinion is far more favorable than it was a year ago that fixed obligations, such as debts, must be scaled down within the capacity of the reduced national income. The national economy will be lopsided until this is done, it is said. But an injustice would occur, according to the view here, if debt readjustment were effected in some omnibus fashion, such as by cutting the gold content of the dollar. The reminder is often given that a debt is an affair between one debtor and one creditor. That is why Secretary Wallace's plea for voluntary rearrangements finds support in Wall Street. It is not thought that creditors, now that the facts have so patently pointed the need for readjustment, will be lackadaisical.

* * *

What They Mean

The contributions of the Wallace proposals are many. One is the creation of a ready market in farm mortgages where none exists at present. Another is that the Federal Land Banks will add to their functions that of a central mortgage bank, the need for which has been stressed by economists for three years past. Critics would say that in reality the Government is accomplishing a bailing out operation. But the plans cannot be so simply dismissed. Scaling down is provided for. Any plan which merely transferred mortgage ownership from private individuals to the Government would have bred a peck of trouble.

H. B. B.

Inflation Plans Are Decried By Canadian Banker

Executive Deplores Competition in Depreciation of Currencies

WINNIPEG, March 31—Competition in depreciation of currencies must cease before better times can come, Jackson Dodds, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, stated in addressing the annual meeting of the Winnipeg Board of Trade today. Mr. Dodds opposed many of the inflationary schemes which are being constantly proposed, on the ground that such proposals will not solve our problems.

"Some people contend that inflation would enable debtors to pay off what they owed and all could then make a fresh start," Mr. Dodds pointed out. "Experience showed that it does not work that way—on the contrary, inflation promoted speculation and encouraged people to go into debt. Furthermore, the shifting of the load from the debtor to the creditor would not solve the problem."

Problems to Be Met

Before normal conditions can again prevail, Mr. Dodds stated, international debts must be adjusted; tariff barriers which have been erected beyond peace-time needs must be lowered reciprocally, permitting of exchanges of goods, and payment of goods; government expenditures and taxes must be decreased; wages and prices must be brought into proper relationship again, so that prices received by farmers and other producers of raw materials may be brought into balance with prices of products of the factory, thus restoring activity and employment in cities and so increasing the demand for products of the farm and factory, providing traffic for railways and ships, and a demand for the many other necessary services which contribute toward the high standard of living to which this country has become accustomed and to which its people are entitled."

On the subject of currency inflation, Mr. Dodds traced its disastrous effects in European countries. To illustrate he displayed a letter posted in Danzig on Oct. 23, 1923, which bore 12 postage stamps, each of 500,000,000 marks, or a total of 6,000,000,000 marks. He also exhibited deflated German mark notes with a face value of 5,260,000,000 marks, which he said at the old rate of exchange would have been equivalent to $1,252,984,600, but which at the new par were equivalent to one-eighth of a cent.

No country, he continued, ever sets out deliberately to issue unlimited fiat money, any more than would a sane person set out to be a drug addict.

Depreciation Indefensible

"To adopt deliberately a policy of depreciation of our dollar would be indefensible. It would profit us nothing and in the end cost us dearly. It would force our competitors whose currency is depreciated by impairment of credit to depreciate still further, and if we followed them down and down, our exports would finally be given away. Meantime, we would be obliged to pay more for our necessitous imports, such as cotton, wood, coal, petroleum, etc.

"There is a strong conviction in some quarters that the depreciation of our dollar would raise prices of primary products in Canada. But this has not worked out in practical experiences; for example, the price of wheat did not rise and fall with the rate of discount on our dollar; on the contrary, on more than one occasion prices fell when the discount rate rose, and vice versa," he said.

Mr. Dodds said that in a world-wide depression, good times would not be brought back by tampering with Canada's Bank Act or her currency. The adoption of fantastic schemes on the part of 10,000,000 Canadians would not help the world's two billion people one iota.

Protective Committee Formed

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Dealings in Canadian bonds were suspended on the Stock Exchange today owing to the proposed imposition of a 5 per cent tax on interest payable by Canadian debtors to nonresidents of Canada, as reported from Ottawa.

Cleveland Trust Company

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31—The Cleveland Trust Company deferred action on the quarterly dividend of $2.

Amusements

BOSTON

COPLEY Next Week SEATS NOW
Copley Light Opera Co. in
DICK WHITTINGTON
Musical Extravaganza
Special Summer Prices
Evenings and Matinees 50c to $1 (Plus Tax) Tel. Kem. 1170

PLYMOUTH MAT. TODAY 2:15 TONIGHT AT 8:30
Spec. Perf. Sat. A. M. at 11
PICCOLI

Canadian Industries Planning Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto, March 31

TWO of Toronto's newer industries, subsidiaries of United States corporations, are planning expansion, it was announced by Mr. H. B. Keenleyside, general manager of the Toronto Industrial Commission.

The John C. Virden Company, Limited, subsidiary of the John C. Virden Company of Cleveland, Ohio, in operation here since January, 1932, has leased additional space and new machinery will be installed. When production is started in the new section of the plant, more workers will be employed.

The Noma Electric Company of Canada, Limited, Canadian subsidiary of the Noma Electric Corporation of New York, which started here in May, 1931, has increased its factory space and installing of equipment in the new plant is now going on.

Level of Prices Paid to Farmers Rises One Point

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—Advances in prices of all groups of agricultural commodities except dairy and poultry products raised the index of the general level of prices paid farmers one point during the month which ended March 15.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that as a result farm prices stood at exactly 50 per cent of the prewar levels in mid-March, but 11 points under March, 1932. The farmer, however, gained some advantage in a drop of one point in the prices of materials he buys, which stood at 3.5 per cent over prewar levels on March 15.

Grain moved upwards two points during the month preceding March 15 to 36 per cent of prewar prices. Fruits and vegetables advanced three points to 60 per cent of prewar levels; meat animals three points to 56 per cent; dairy products declined three points to 59 per cent; chickens and eggs fell three points to 54 per cent, while cotton and cottonseed advanced four points to 48 per cent of the five-year average from August, 1909, to July, 1914.

The average farm price of hogs advanced about 10 per cent from February 15 to March 15, the quotations for the last date of $3.22 per hundredweight being the highest local market price recorded since last October, the Bureau said. The March 15 hog price, however, was still about 17 per cent under a year ago.

At 34.5 cents a bushel on March 15, the farm price for wheat was about 7 per cent higher than a month before but remained 22 per cent less than 12 months before.

The average farm price for cotton was 6.1 cents a pound in mid-March compared with 5.5 cents in mid-February and 6.2 cents per pound a year ago.

Standard Oil of Ohio Assets Holding Well

CLEVELAND, March 31—Standard Oil Company of Ohio and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, report net loss of $1,206,361 after depreciation, minority interest, taxes, etc., compared with a net profit in 1931 of $2,359,173, equal, after dividends on the 5 per cent preferred stock, to $2.34 a share on the 752,467, shares of $25 par common stock.

Current assets as of Dec. 31, 1923, including $5,934,177 cash, United States Government and other securities, amounted to $14,885,977 and current liabilities were $4,416,995. This compares with cash and marketable securities of $4,319,355, current assets of $15,759,456 and current liabilities of $4,376,180 at the close of 1913.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LE GALLIENNE'S Productions
NAZIMOVA in
CHERRY ORCHARD
Mon., Tues., Wed. Nights and Wed. Mat.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Nights; Fri. and Sat. Mats. Prices 50c to $2 (plus tax). Evs. 8:30, Mats 2:30
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42d Street

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents Sidney Howard's
ALIEN CORN
Belasco Theater

PITTSBURGH
3RD WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
The GREEN PASTURES
By MARC CONNELLY
BOSTON

TREMONT GALA OPENING TONIGHT 8:20 P.M.
THE PICTURE ALL BOSTON IS WAITING TO SEE
Mussolini, dictator of Italy, son of a blacksmith, sitting with kings, yet not being the common touch! Could any fiction be more strange—any romance more romantic!
MUSSOLINI SPEAKS
A COLUMBIA PICTURE
Directed and Interviewed by Lowell Thomas
2:30 TWICE DAILY 8:30
ALL SEATS RESERVED
Evgs. 50c to $1—Mats. 40c to 68c—Plus Tax

Organization Of Large Cleveland Bank Progressing

First National to Get Aid From R. F. C.—Successor of Union Trust Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31—Organization of the First National Bank of Cleveland to be launched within a month with the aid of $25,000,000 from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was announced here yesterday. It is successor to the Union Trust Company, second largest bank in Cleveland.

Meanwhile reorganization plans of the Guardian Trust Company, third largest Cleveland bank, are moving forward. Both institutions have been operating on a limited withdrawal basis since the national banking holiday, the Union on a 5 per cent limitation and the Guardian on 1 per cent.

Selection of A. V. F. Cannon as chairman of the board of the new First National gave the new institution instant prestige. Mr. Cannon, an attorney by profession, stands among the highest in public esteem in Cleveland. For the last 15 months he has been chairman of the Joint Relief Committee, a money-findin,; welfare group, and it was on condition that he be permitted to devote as much time as he felt necessary to continue his welfare work that he accepted the new bank post.

Joseph R. Kraus, who last July succeeded Joseph R. Nutt, Republican national treasurer, as chairman of the Union Trust board, was named president of the new bank. Mr. Kraus led in the negotiations for Reconstruction Finance Corporation aid.

The reorganization provides for a $20,000,000 R. F. C. loan to the Union Trust, which will enable it at once to pay 35 per cent to its depositors, which means that $38,000,000 will be freed. Included in that total is about $4,000,000 which some 100 small northern Ohio banks had on deposit. This money will aid many of these smaller institutions, which have not yet opened, to do so.

The new bank will be capitalized at a minimum of $10,000,000, half of which is to be raised in common stock subscriptions by Cleveland citizens. The R. F. C. will then "match dollar for dollar" and buy $5,000,000 preferred stock. Capitalization may later be raised to $20,000,000. A conservator will be appointed later to liquidate the frozen assets of the Union Trust to the best advantage of depositors. Double liability of stockholders will be invoked if necessary to pay depositors in full.

It is believed that many depositors will simply transfer their deposits from the old bank to the new as they are released. The mechanical details of transferring the liquid assets of the Union Trust to the new First National, and the raising of the $5,000,000 stock subscription will take but a few weeks. Mr. Kraus foresaw the opening of the new bank by the end of April.

The First National will rent quarters from the Union Trust, which occupies what is said to be the largest banking structure between New York and Chicago.

Brokers' Loans Decrease

WASHINGTON, March 31—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City decreased $27,000,000 during the week ended March 29 to a total of $371,000,000. This compares with $398,000,000 on March 22 and with $525,000,000 on March 30, 1932.

Central United National

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 31—Central United National Bank omitted the quarterly dividend of 20 cents.

Restaurants

WRENTHAM, MASS.

TEL WRENTHAM 104
Opens 10-MORROW
Weber Duck Inn
where duck is Supreme
MGR.

WELLESLEYHILLS, MASS.

Wellesley's Newest Inn
LUNCHEON TEA—DINNER
50c to $1.25
Dinner Dances
Bridge
THE HOUSE ON THE HILL
Wel. 2306
Norma J. Prentis

ROCKPORT, MASS.

THE Blacksmith's Shop
ON THE WATERFRONT
LOBSTERS, STEAKS, FISH—BROILED ON THE FORGE.
MRS. MELISSA COLLINS, Owner-Manager

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Canterbury Lunch
The Best of Foods Sold at Real Value and Served in an Atmosphere of Cheer and Refinement
80 NASSAU STREET 11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

"Always Something Good to Eat"
Rosoff's
RESTAURANTS
147 WEST 42ND STREET
152 WEST 44TH STREET
AT TIMES SQUARE
6 Course Luncheon, 45c OPEN
7 Course Dinner, 65c SUNDAYS

Music

Harvard Musical Clubs

Last evening Sanders Theater in Cambridge housed a joint concert of the Harvard Glee Club and the Harvard University Orchestra. Little publicity had been given the event. A very small group of listeners was sprinkled through the hall. Officialdom was not obviously present. Yet this was a significant concert, celebrating anniversaries for both organizations, marking for the orchestra (the Pierian Sodality of 1808) 125 years and for the Glee Club 75 years. This year Mr. Malcolm Holmes is conducting the Harvard Orchestra. For the last 21 years, Dr. Davison has been guiding the Glee Club. It is reasonable to assume that although the larger part of the program was conducted by Mr. Holmes, Dr. Davison had keyed the occasion. And it was thoroughly characteristis of the choral leader's methods that the entire occasion should have proceeded with absolutely no pomp and blare.

Essentially, Dr. Davison is a modest conductor. There is almost no gesturing which an audience catches. He leads quietly, deftly, unassumingly, and with a command of his men so complete that the technical tricks of his trade never obtrude. Yet probably no other one person in America has wrought so much change in choral singing in this country. His boys have filtered into the musical life of the nation, carrying into it the musical ideals he has brought to them. And whether you differ with Dr. Davison in his choice of music or in his particular manner of chorus control and voice production or whether you are an ardent disciple of all his means and methods, you do not question his ideals for chorus singing. You may query his estimation of Palestrina, but you will not doubt his sincerity, his honesty, his belief in good music, and even beyond all these, his tremendous influence on the boys who sing under him. Last evening he conducted only Chadwick's magnificent "Ecce Iam Noctis" and the "Hallelujah, Amen," from Handel's "Judas Maccabæus." They would have sufficed to indicate to anyone hearing his men for the first time his own qualities as a conductor.

Properly enough, since the orchestra is the elder of the two groups, the bulk of the evening fell to the young players. In addition to accompanying the Glee Club in Paine's Harvard Hymn (orchestrated by Mr. Holmes) and in two choruses from Gluck's "Orpheus," the orchestra played a Mozart Symphony in C major—not the familiar "Jupiter"—the Danse des Buffons from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Snow Maiden" and Paine's Prelude to "Œdipus Tyrannus." The music for the last was written when the classical department at Harvard in the eighties put on what has been called the finest production of a Greek tragedy in modern times. Vigor and spirit and animation characterized the orchestra's playing last evening, and Mr. Holmes led the group with his accustomed ease and felicity. C. S. B.

Boston Art Notes

St. Botolph Club

A large collection of contemporary prints is on view at the St. Botolph Club on Newbury Street. The prints were selected from the private collections of members of the club.

We realize how widespread is the hobby of the print, and how many people have acquired a taste for the very best that craftsmen can produce. Most of the finest printmakers are listed in the catalogue, which includes Americans, Frenchmen and British. Looking over the St. Botolph exhibition we find there are fewer second-rate than first-rate things. That is a splendid compliment to American collecting.

Copley Society

Miss Edna Ellis Baylor is exhibitor at the Copley Society on Commonwealth Avenue. Painter of flowers, Miss Baylor arranges the blooms in vases, painting them at the moment of full ripeness. All the favorite flowers cultivated in these parts figure in her repertoire—peonies, phlox, lupin, foxglove, roses.

Miss Baylor paints with freedom, suggesting shapes and colors. She does not indulge in highly saturated color, nor does she articulate the shapes too carefully. Her pictures are agreeable to the eye.

Museum Purchase

Of considerable interest to Bostonians with a taste for modern French art is the purchase of a canvas, "L'Estaque," by Paul Cézanne. This canvas adds another important landmark in French painting to the museum collection, already rich in examples by Monet, Degas, Corot and Millet.

Cézanne appears to be the axis around which most recent developments in art revolve. He was a thinker, an experimenter, an artist of profound sensibility. He revolutionized the pictorial art by reëstablishing its essentials and discarding all intrusive elements which had come to intervene since the Italian Renaissance. He sought to express spaciousness by suggesting volumes; he aimed for the design which results from appropriate distribution of masses. He abandoned detail for impressive generalities. Toward this end he used color, an essential ingredient in building up volumes.

The canvas purchased by the Boston Museum, though typical of Cézanne's mode, is not one of the best examples. The best is rare, and we must be content with what is available. Nevertheless it is pleasant to have this canvas added to our collection; let us hope it will instill a taste for acquiring more works by the Frenchman. D. A.

Seven-Day Reprieve Granted to Mrs. Judd

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 31 (AP)—Gov. B. B. Moeur signed last night a proclamation granting Mrs. Winnie Ruth Judd a seven-day reprieve so she will not be hanged on Good Friday for the murder of Agnes Anne Leroi on Oct. 16, 1931. The new date is April 21 as recommended by the board of pardons and paroles when it denied her clemency.

Attorneys for Mrs. Judd said an appeal to the United States Supreme Court "seems to be the only possibility" to save the young woman. They commented they have not sufficient funds to carry the case before that body.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, Dramatic program.
6:15 NBC, Songs—and patter.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Happy Landings"—Mitzi Green.
7:30 NBC, Five-Star Theater; "Charlie Chan" in "Behind That Curtain."
8:00 NBC, Spitalny Orchestra; chorus.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Howard Thurston, magician.
9:00 NBC, "First Nighter"; drama.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; female trio; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 "Drama from Real Life."
10:05 Local dance music; soloist.
10:15 "Drama From Real Life."
10:20 Local dance music; soloist.
10:45 News; reports; sport review.
11:15 NBC, Welcome Lewis; orchestra.
11:30 NBC, "Brass Button Revue."
12:00 NBC, Ellington Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Oahu Serenaders.
5:15 NBC, W. C. A. talk; pianist.
5:30 NBC, "Flying Family."
5:45 "Bud," Radio Scoutmaster.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:15 "Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 NBC, Wahlberg Brown Concert Ensemble.
7:15 Popular vocal programs.
7:45 NBC, The Goldbergs.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonnette; Cavaliers Quartet; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Musical Grocery Store; Tom Howard; Jeannie Lang; quartet; orchestra.
9:30 Buddy Clark; John Herrick; Willie Morris; trio; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Jack Benny; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Lew Conrad's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS and local dance music.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Cello."
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, Vocal duo; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 CBS, Carson Robison's Buckaroos.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 Charles Wood; Bay Staters.
9:30 CBS, "The Inside Story—Edward P. Mulrooney," with Edwin C. Hill.
10:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 Organ recital.
10:30 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:45 "Street of Dreams," songs.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15 "Hill Billy George."
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS, popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Local dinner music.
7:30 Chemical Society talk.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Master of Mystery sketch.
8:30 Popular vocal program.
8:45 Neapolitan Serenaders.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 CBS, Mary Eastman; orchestra.
9:30 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcement; news.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Revue; sololsts; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Helen Otis, "Musical Maid."
5:15 Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:30 Variety Program.
5:45 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 "Etchings in Music."
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Musical program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:45 p. m.—Talk, "Timely Topics."
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:18 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
2:00 p. m.—NBC, "Words and Music."
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Goldman Band Concert.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:15 a. m.—Organ recital; soloists.
10:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:10-5:00 p. m.—NBC programs; news.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:0C p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:30 a. m.—CBS, Oxford-Cambridge crew race, from England.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Local studio programs.
4:30 p. m.—CBS dance music.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

For Sunday, April 2

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., E. S. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

NEW YORK—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WINS, 1180kc-254m.

TORONTO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WKRC, 550kc-545m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m, and W9XAA, 6030kc-49.34m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

FORT WORTH, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, C. S. T., KFJZ, 1370kc-219m.

BEAUMONT, Texas — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KALE, 1300kc-231m.

SAN FRANCISCO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFWI, 930kc-326m.

LOS ANGELES—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., KNX, 1050kc-286m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

HONOLULU, T. H. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., Hawaiian time, KGMB, 1320kc-227m.

Police Radio Permits Granted

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—The Portland, Maine, police department was granted a permit by the radio commission yesterday to construct a 1712 kilocycle, 100 watt radio station. The New Bedford, Mass., police department was given an extension for construction of its station until May 17.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED—We want financially responsible men to sell to stores our fast-moving "Jig Saw Type Picture Puzzles" made of beautiful facsimile oil paintings. Agents buy outright, sell at profit. Repeat orders assured. Wire or write RARITAN VALLEY MFG. CO., Somerville, N. J.

PERSONAL SERVICE

PERSONAL SERVICE awaits your need in NEW YORK CITY. Sightseeing, general requests; rates reasonable; no charge for Schools, Camps, Shopping, Apartments, Tours, Hotels. Write MRS. ELIZABETH L. MERRILL 36 West 10th St., N. Y. C. Tel. St. 9-2787

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Citrus grove, 7 years old, own water system; price $4150. Terms. ELMER KITTELL, 503 Bank America Bldg., San Diego, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

LADY, well connected socially, to represent Philadelphia hosiery mill manufacturer; high-grade, full fashioned sheer chiffon stockings, selling consumer; give references; strictly confidential; commission. CHO-SAN HOSIERY MILLS, Sales Dept. A-1, 299 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., nearly opposite The Mother Church—Furnished rooms, reasonable, running water, electric elevator, warm and comfortable. MRS. GIFFORD. Telephone Com. 7862.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

BACKED BY CONSISTENT MONITOR ADVERTISING, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work; take orders children's, ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc.; opportunities to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 343, Indianapolis, Ind.

SOCIALLY known woman to show to mothers of her acquaintance, by appointment only, models of exquisite handmade dresses for little girls; prices very moderate; liberal commission. MARY MOORE, Box 158 Davenport, Iowa.

Local Classified

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

OBTAIN mail orders, canvassers, distributors through newspaper-magazine advertising; publishers' rates. MARTIN AGENCY, 1711A Madison Ave., New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 3515 Forest Park Ave.—Second floor duplex apartment, 5 rooms and nook. Liberty 2589.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—5 rooms, sun porch, 2nd floor, 2-family house, near station, garage, fireplace. Inquire 140 Storer Ave. N. R. 1873.

WARE HALL
383 Harvard Street, Cambridge, Mass.
APARTMENTS WITH RESTAURANT SERVICE
Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath; all are outside rooms; open fireplace; elevator operator on duty day and night; the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Beautiful 6-room furnished apartment, fireplace, refrigeration, incineration, overlooking college, near church. Porter 1397 or 1380.

NEW YORK CITY, 146 East 39th St.—Large living room, woodburning fireplace, dining alcove and bedroom, all beautifully furnished, with Continental concierge service and catering, from $80 per month; immediate occupancy. Ashland 4-5945.

N. Y. C.—5-room apartment completely furnished, immediate possession for 6 or more months, $115 monthly. 131 East 19th St. Telephone Gramercy 5-2851, appointment only.

BUSINESS SERVICE

MANAGER, BUYER—Expert ready-to-wear woman, possible complete charge speciality shop. Box K-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Girard Trust Company Building, Philadelphia.

CARPENTERS

CARPENTER, licensed building, repairing, remodeling of any kind done reasonable. E. S. CAMERON, Tel. 1499-M Parkway (Boston).

CORSETIERES

ATTENTION to your individual requirements will assure you comfort if you have your corsets, corselettes or brassieres made to order; our prices are reasonable.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City Su. 7-7745
276 E. 54th St. El. 5-9033

FOR SALE OR RENT

HINGHAM, MASS.—8-room house, ideally located, overlooking water; 3 minutes to station; completely redecorated; fireplace, electric range. Hingham 0882-J. Write Box 55, Hingham.

HOUSES TO LET

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—Furnished attractive comfortable new colonial in quiet section under large oaks for summer; every convenience, 9 rooms, 4 baths, lavatory, porch, double garage; reasonable. Write Box M-9, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

MILLINERY

BETTER HATS
Ready made or made to order
SARA HAT SHOP
Room, 601, 26 West St., Boston Tel. Hub. 3067

MOVING AND STORAGE

LOCAL and long-distance moving and storage. Telephone for estimate. Day and night service. Boulevard Moving, 39-36 Queens Blvd., L. I. City, N. Y. Tel. Stillwell 4-3332.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office to let part time; bright outside room; reasonable rent. 551 Fifth Ave., New York City. Tel. Chi. 4-7229.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS — Unusual gifts; artists' supplies. PAUL PHILIPOFF CO., Painting Contractor, 103 Charles St., Boston. Plenty of parking space. Tel. Laf. 4308.

PAYING GUESTS

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED AND EXPERT PIANO TUNING. MARCEL RIOU, 2083 49th St., Astoria, Long Island, N. Y.; tel. Astoria 8-10171.

PRINTING

GOOD service; attractive work; moderate prices; anything quickly; also church and lecture work. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. ALgonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Small country place, old colonial home, 2 acres, beautiful shade and apple trees; brook, lake; Ulster County, New York. M. SHULITZ, 6 Van Nest Place, New York City. Watkins 9-5477.

Kansas City Women Plan Boycott on Beer Sellers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 31—Members of the Kansas City Federated Woman's Christian Temperance Union will not patronize restaurants and grocery stores that do not maintain the standards of the Eighteenth Amendment, according to a resolution which has been adopted by the dry leaders.

"Believing that there are some merchants in Kansas City who do not choose to be bartenders or to enter into the beer selling business," the resolution stated, "the Kansas City Federated W. C. T. U. pledges its organization to patronize only such restaurants and grocery stores that will maintain the Eighteenth Amendment." The federation also commended local transportation companies that placed a ban on their employees using the beer.

Local Classified

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Pleasant rooms with board; quiet, comfortable home with large piazza. Regent 1325.

N. Y. C., 882 Riverside Drive, Apt. 1—Comfortable outside rooms for elderly persons, refined home, exceptional food, at reasonable prices.

READING, MASS.—Two large front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in private home, centrally located, on residential street. 83 Linden Street. Tel. Reading 1362.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Avenue—Newly furnished room with running water. MRS. STUART, formerly of 209 Huntington Avenue.

BOSTON, 363 Commonwealth Ave.—Single and double rooms in business woman's apartment, kitchen privileges, elevator service. Com. 4178.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Warm, desirable rooms, homelike, clean; for permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 5177.

BOSTON, 1081 Boylston St., Suite 2—Beautifully furnished single-double with hot and cold water; parking space. Circle 9498.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, pleasant, bedsitting room in lady's private apt.; moderate; breakfast and supper if desired; references required. Phone Ken. 6265 mornings or after 5 P. M.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Bay Ridge—Furnished room with private family, kitchen privileges, business girl or woman. Shore Road 5-6575.

NEW YORK CITY, 609 W. 127th (Near Drive) Room in private home, convenient, modern, excellent service, near Christian Science church. $5. Call MRS. FREUDENBERG, Audubon 3-1600.

NEW YORK CITY, 120 West 70th (Apt. 5-C) —Two large beautifully furnished rooms, adjoining bath, southern exposure, separate or en suite; near church. Susquehanna 7-1782.

NEW YORK CITY—Front room, newly furnished, $8.00, or front parlor and bedroom, couple, $15; quiet surroundings. SAN GEORGE, 221 East 38th St.

NEW YORK CITY—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath; quiet; refinement; $3.50. Call Sunday or evenings, Apartment 23, 315 West 111th St.

N. Y. C., 15 West 99th—Beautiful furnished room, modern; subway, church one block; refined home; reasonable; gentleman. Riv. 9-3851.

N. Y. C., 79th (401 West End) 2-N—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, single, double, housekeeping, every convenience; very reasonable. PORE.

N. Y. C., 331 W. 101st—Double-single rooms, kitchenette, every convenience, reasonable. ELLIS, Ac. 2-2012.

WEST BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y.—Quiet adult home; good table; convenient to Ferry. Phone Pt. Richmond 7-8064-J.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG German couple wishes position as chauffeur-gardener; wife cook. Write to BERGER, 5 N. E. St., Irvington, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CANDY MAKER, 25 years both wholesale and retail experience; references furnished. WALTER E. CONDER, 117 Paradise Road, Swampscott, Mass. Breakers 4061-M.

MAN with family wishes position as handy man, caretaker or gardener; drives car. C. KUEHNER, 18 Nutman Pl., West Orange, N. J.

M. I. T. GRADUATE, experienced mechanical engineering, extensively traveled, desires position. Ocean 0547-M, Winthrop, Mass.

ONE experienced with chickens, garden and cows; handy; wages no consideration; will take much interest; Christian Scientist employer preferred. FRANK BERRY, R. R. 2, Greenwich, Conn.

PHILADELPHIA — Young man desires any immediate, remunerative work in home. P. E. GROB, 842 North Preston St., Philadelphia.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED married woman desires exchange services as renting agent for rent, within commutation of New York City. ELEANOR WILKINSON, 505 So. 2nd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER, with 10 years' experience, desires position; care of older people, or school children; good cook. MRS. MAUD HILL, 90 Locust Ave., Worcester.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

A SIMPLE STUDY OF THE BIBLE
Another non-interpretative class taught by H. L. Browne will be started Tuesday, April 4, at 8 P. M. at 1480 Broadway across from New York Times Bldg. in the Paine Secretarial School, 11th floor; a general outline view of the whole Bible illustrated by charts. Phone Bronxville 0242.

BIBLE HISTORY COURSES—King James Version as greatest English classic; reading aloud; Boston pronunciation. MISS BLANCHARD, 37 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Lexington 2-6880.

ELSIE HODSON DAVIS
TEACHER OF PIANO
62 Huntington Rd., E. Milton, Mass. Blu. 0754
Lessons at Studio or at Pupil's Home

EUGENIE B. ABBOTT, *Singing*
Private pupils, class instruction, moderate rates. Hotel Shelgrave, 112 West 72nd St., N. Y. C. Telephone Endicott 2-4800

YOUNG lady, B.A. Oxford; tutoring French, Latin, English, mathematics; literary experience, secretarial work, languages. Write Box B-10, Suite 2340, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

UPHOLSTERERS

UPHOLSTERING, REPAIRING, REFINISHING, REGLUEING—Will serve at home or office. AL WARNER, 220 W. 46th St., New York City. Chickering 4-7500.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring, wood, metal and roll, Tontine shades, Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

Platine's
SHOE STORE
Headquarters Official Girl Scout Shoes
ARLINGTON CENTER

SPECIAL SALE
The 9 most useful
WEAR-EVER
Aluminum Cooking Utensils
Menotomy Hardware Company
HIRAM W. COLVIN, Pres. 685 MASS. AVE.

We invite you to visit
Our Annual Spring Flower Show
March 31, April 1-2
G. O. ANDERSON & SONS
901 MASS. AVE. Arl. 3090—3091

BELMONT

Reopening Belmont Shop with crispy new Spring styles in Dresses, Hats, Hosiery, at unbelievably low prices.
Edith Goodell Shop
78 TRAPELO ROAD, BELMONT
1676 MASS. AVE., CAMBRIDGE

Phone BELmont 0122
Belmont Taxi Service
HENRY C. WHITMORE, *Prop.*
CARS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
BELMONT CENTER

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4230, Advertising Records.

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Ritter's Beauty Shop
598 BEACON STREET Com 4500
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.00
EUGENE Permanent $6.50

NELSON BROS.
Roofers and Metal Workers
Gutters, Cornice, Skylights, Ventilators, Conductors, Roofing Shields.
Special Attention Will Be Given to All Repair Work.
96 SCOTIA STREET Tel. Kenmore 2107

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

FOR EASTER
New French Inspired Hats $5 up
Remodeling a Specialty
Mme. BUETTEL ARNOULD
37 TEMPLE PLACE
Over Whitney's

Harriet H. Malcolmson Telephone
Catherine G. Briggs Kenmore 4042

Roosevelt Beauty Salon
305 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Specializing in Eugene Permanent Waving, Marcel and Finger Waving, Haircutting, Shampooing, Manicuring, Facials.

Spector's
PERMANENT WAVING for DIFFICULT HAIR is our specialty.
Hundreds of Satisfied Customers
SPECTOR'S BEAUTY SALON
139 Boylston Street, Boston Tel. HAN. 9158

LAMPERT'S TAXI
Pierce-Arrow Cars
Day and Night Service
Office 94 Hemenway St., cor. Westland Ave.
Kenmore 7700
Careful and Courteous Drivers

EXPERT
Watch and Jewelry Repairing
at moderate prices.
HERMAN D. PAGE
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Tel. HANcock 8385 Jewelers' Bldg., Rm. 402
373 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON—Dorchester

LEONARD
CLEANERS and DYERS
Honest personal interest in your work.
Personal and Household Cleansing
Covering Boston and Vicinity
Tel. COLumbia 2404

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

Ferrone
QUALITY CLEANSING
Also expert service on minor Alterations, Repairs and Remodeling.
703 CENTRE STREET Jam. 3860

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS — APRONS TOWELS
1310 COLUMBUS AVE., BOSTON, MASS.
Tel. HIGhlands 7330

BROOKLINE

In Brookline
It's
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave
Our FINGER WAVES are perfect.
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARE MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Cor.
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

ADOLF S. KIRK
COMPANY
1385 Beacon St. Asp. 4296
UPHOLSTERY
Draperies Slip Covers
Complete Workroom Service
Repairs Antiques Restored

W. N. MILLIGAN
JEWELER
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
WE BUY OLD GOLD
1312 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Aspinwall 2646

Florence E. Rand Hat Shops
1391 Beacon St. Brookline Bea. 2092
433 Centre St., Newton Newton No. 4914-M

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish for is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of national advertisers, and of local Cambridge, Arlington, Belmont and Watertown advertisers is maintained.
37 HURON AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Porter 4390-W 9-12 Daily

Don't Be Misled by Prices
Buy Quality Instead
Ask for Our Week-End Specials
Also We Carry
● GRAPE-NUTS
● LUX — BAB-O
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
36 BRATTLE STREET Univ. 7515—7516

CLUETT SHIRTS, STETSON HATS, BANNISTER SHOES
1100 customers use our Laundry—have you tried it? Phone Un 6580
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQ.—Tech Branch, 76 Mass. Ave.

THE NEW FORD V-8
Now on Display
Harvard Automobile Co.
1236 MASS. AVE. HARVARD SQUARE
Univ. 0400—0401—0402
Univ. 0735

WEEKLY TRIPS TO MAINE
BRINE'S
HARVARD SQUARE
Buy Your
EASTER SUIT *Now*

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

CHOICE FLOWERS
ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED
COVIN
Harvard Sq., Camb. Uni. 8490
CHARGE ACCOUNTS SOLICITED

FITCHBURG

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fitchburg 2096, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.

Special Baby Milk
Pasteurized Milk and Cream Buttermilk and Fresh Eggs
CLOVER HILL FARMS
Where Quality Counts Tel. 737

Fitchburg Coal Company
We can supply you with
FUEL OIL
4 Day Street Tel. 456

Deposits next put on interest April 1st
Dividends are paid quarterly and have been at the rate of 4½% per annum.
Worcester North Savings Institution
288-294 MAIN STREET

Fitchburg Hardware Co.
314 MAIN STREET
Distributors of
Lowe Bros. High Standard Paints and Varnishes
Tel. 1070

LESURE *the Florist*
Flowers for all occasions
5 PUTNAM STREET
TEL. 848

GLOUCESTER

The BOSTON STORE
WILLIAM G. BROWN CO.
The Big Department Store of the North Shore
"THE STORE OF SERVICE"
Twenty-Nine Departments
Located on Five Floors

GREENFIELD

Groceries, Meat, Fish Vegetables and Fruit
FRANK N. LYMAN
54 Federal St. Tel. 3664
Greenfield, Mass.

INSURANCE
All Kinds
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

HARRIS TWEED TOPCOATS
For shape permanency, for sturdiness of wear, there is no better fabric than these Famous Woolens.
at $22.50
NICHOLS and MORSE CO.
60-62 Merrimack Street

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR & DREWETT
5 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310

NORWALK TIRES
Have You tried them? They Grip the Road. Priced at "Rock Bottom" right now.

HINGHAM

Anderson Brothers
4-lb. jars of pure fruit jams in the following varieties:
STRAWBERRY, PEACH, BLACK CURRANT, ORANGE MARMALADE.
These jams are made by a famous packer, who on account of the price does not wish to have his name appear in this sale.
Your selection for 59c jar.

HOLYOKE

Fashionable Types of Spring
Sport Coats
100% Camel's Hair
Imported Harris Tweeds
Monotone Tweeds
$16.50
Feminine styles with interesting necklines, scarfs, capes and NEW colors or tailored types . . . to suit your fancy. Women's and Misses' sizes.
Coat Shop—Third Floor

STEIGER'S
STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS
259 High Street
Come In
and see our Smart and new Spring Styles. *Prices*—Ladies' $2.95 to $5.00, Men's $2.95 to $6.00, Children's $1.50 to $2.95.
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 High Street

LAWRENCE

Easter Coats, $25
Revealing lavish furs used generously in charming, new ways.
Second Floor
CHERRY & WEBB'S
LAWRENCE, MASS.

LEXINGTON

Master Service Station
Chrysler and Plymouth Sales and Service

Official Brake and Light Station No. 1118
Telephone Lexington 1438
Night Phone Lexington 1090
DAY AND NIGHT TOWING SERVICE

SPRING STYLES
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Blouses, Skirts and Accessories.
EXCLUSIVELY DESIGNED
REASONABLY PRICED
Miss MacLean Specialty Shop
839 MASS AVE., Opp. Marshall's Arcade

High Grade Range Oil and Furnace Oil
Prompt and Careful Service
Day or Night Delivery
PHILIP A. NELLES & SON
Formerly with the Standard Oil Co.
Tel. Lex 0413-J 15 MAPLE STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

Two Groups of
BASEMENT SPRING DRESSES
$5.00 and $5.95
Everything new
CHERRY & WEBB CO.

Morse & Beals FLORIST
14 KEARNY SQUARE Phone 4400

LYNN

MEN'S NEW SPRING SUITS
$20 — $25 — $30
Extra Pants $5
Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET LYNN

EASTER GLOVES
$1.95
Real kids and light weight washable capeskins, brand new and smart
T. W. ROGERS CO.
274-282 UNION STREET, LYNN

GOOD FURNITURE
Does not go out of style
In fact, no furniture goes out of style. The trouble is that so little furniture is in style to begin with. Gifford's furniture is always in style.
W. B. GIFFORD
99 Market St. Breakers 0731 Lynn

JACKSON & PHILLIPS

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

WHY NOT PLEASE MOTHER with your portrait on Mother's Day? Portraits taken in your home or in the Studio—$5 dozen and up. P. I. MERRY 43 HARRISON ST. Cen. New. 4177

NORTHAMPTON

Phone 3-500 For Coal, Coke or Charcoal Fuel, Furnace or Range Oil KIMBALL & CARY CO. 12 MAIN STREET

PITTSFIELD

A Gorgeous Array of New Spring Hats are here. Let Us Show Them to You. Mrs. Andrew P. Clark 28 BANK ROW

Have you seen The New 1933 Cabana? Walk-Over Shoe Store 190 NORTH ST. MILLER BUILDING

Exceptional Values SPRING COATS and TOPCOATS $14.90 - $19.50 up. BESSE-CLARKE 273 North Street, Pittsfield

MARILLYN CREPE $1.00 Yard. That Superb, Guaranteed, Pure Dye, Washable Crepe. Exclusively at ENGLAND BROTHERS

Boys' Suits for Easter $5.75 and up. C. H. CUTTING CO.

The Wallace Co. Complete Department Store. ALL THIS WEEK HEINZ SOUPS 12 KINDS SMALL 3 cans 25c LARGE 2 cans 25c. Kelsey's Great Market PITTSFIELD—BRANCH AT DALTON

Monarch Food Week. HERBERT'S MARKET 208 Elm Street Tel. 2-1587

The Agricultural National Bank. Resources Twelve Million Dollars. Why Not Start a Savings Account?

NEW CURTAINS Good Quality at Lower Prices. BATCHELDERS 83 East Street Opp. Court House

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. BLUE HILLS 8010 9-2 daily

Savings Accounts. Checking Accounts. Safe Deposit Boxes. Clubs, Christmas, etc. Complete Trust Services. Granite Trust Company. 11 Departments. Granite Trust Building. "3 Friendly Banks"

Spring Opening! Huge Assortments of Men's and Boys' Quality Clothing! REMICK'S

PETTENGILL'S Jewelry and Gift Shop. Jewelry, Silver, Glass. Telechron Clocks, Bulova Watches. 1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 2724-W

Ralph Coal Co. 33 Weston Ave., Wollaston President 0839. RANGE AND FURNACE OILS "blue coal" CLEERCOAL NEW ENGLAND COKE

A Costly Sound Slatting Clothes Lines. OLD COLONY LAUNDRY 100 QUINCY AVENUE President 5000

GEORGE C. STENZEL. Groceries and Provisions. Your patronage is respectfully solicited. 82 SAGAMORE STREET ATLANTIC Tel. President 1310, 2164. Orders taken and delivered.

READING

BOWSER COMPANY WAKEFIELD, MASS.

½ oz. Ombree Germantown, 20c. 3 Skeins Plain Germantown, 25c

MASSACHUSETTS

ROSLINDALE

Satisfaction Guaranteed at WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc. 54 Auburn Street, Roslindale. A Service for Every Household. A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

SALEM

Naumkeag Trust Co. GENERAL BANKING and TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS. Savings Department and Safe Deposit 217 ESSEX STREET

SOMERVILLE

Union Motor Sales Inc. Nash—Pontiac—Oldsmobile. GENERAL REPAIRING AND SUPPLIES. Our Used Car Dept. Is Open Evenings. 5 UNION SQUARE Pros. 1690-1

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COLONIAL TEA ROOM. Good Food . . . Perfectly Served . . . Moderate Prices . . . Pleasant Atmosphere. THE HALL GALLERIES. ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Public education costs have decreased 22 per cent in the United States during the past three years. The cost per child during 1933 is estimated at 48.7 cents per day.

Ad-O-Grams No. 3

Published March 3

Answers

New Rosslyn Hotels.
Silver State Building and Loan Association.
Hotel Martha Washington.
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment Co.
The Crater Club.
R. B. Davis Co. (Cocomalt).
The Copley-Plaza, Boston, or The Plaza, New York.

Winners

Miss L. E. Smith, Boston.
Mrs. L. L. Bishop, Boston.
Mrs. E. C. Deering, Boston.
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Mrs. E. Downing, Harding, Mass.
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Miss E. M. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
M. Davis, Taylor, Penna.
C. C. Root, North Attleboro, Mass.
Miss N. S. Cheney, Scotia, N. Y.
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Miss H. K. Thomas, New York City.
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Louis Kassel, New York.
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Mrs. F. A. Webb, Brooklyn.
Mrs. LaV. K. Thorp, Dorchester, Mass.
J. A. Thorp, Dorchester, Mass.
A. H. Cohen, New York City.
Miss D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
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Mrs. Russell, West Newton, Mass.
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Mrs. C. M. Cook, Brooklyn.
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Mrs. C. Woods, Shelburne Falls, Mass.
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Miss S. Klopp, Detroit.
O. P. Krause, Dover, Minn.
Mrs. E. M. Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
Miss H. A. Hammerly, Wallingford, Conn.
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W. H. Westphal, Chicago.
Miss D. S. Ellwood, Westfield, N. J.
Mrs. Lojinger, Cincinnati.
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C. G. McGibeny, New York.
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Miss G. M. Yoss, Milwaukee.
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Mrs. H. C. Marmon, Mowrystown, Ohio
Mrs. E. L. Lindberg, Blue Island, Ill.
H. H. Wilkison, Philadelphia.
W. L. Brown, Needham, Mass.
Miss L. M. Lawrie, Detroit.
D. O. Shafter, Chicago.
W. H. Skanks, Wichita, Kan.
R. Williams, Wichita, Kan.
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J. P. White, Chicago.
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Miss J. Perkins, Toledo.
Miss H. Perkins, Toledo.
Miss M. Lemberger, Toledo.
Mrs. R. Roberts, Ascott, Kan.
Mrs. A. M. Travers, Gary, Ind.
W. Woods, Elizabeth, N. J.
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Miss G. Stutt, Kearney, Neb.
H. Andersen, Indianapolis, Ind.
———, Meridian, Miss.
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Mrs. H. Kennelly, Brooklyn.
R. B. Evans, Toronto, Can.
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Miss M. L. Fuller, Providence.
Mrs. S. M. Craig, Spokane, Wash.
Mrs. M. Horn, Kansas City, Mo.
V. Siegfried, Palo Alto, Calif.
Mrs. C. E. Campbell, Hollywood, Calif.
Miss I. L. Simmons, Los Angeles.
Miss A Babson, Chicago.
Miss I. B. McMunn, Pittsburgh.
N. D. Apon, Hammond, Ind.
D. C. Pecker, Toronto.
B. White, Konts, Ind.
Mrs. W. P. Duffy, El Centro, Calif.
H. G. Davis, Columbus, Ohio.
J. W. Fuld, Hailey, Idaho.
C. Atkins, Winnipeg, Can.
C. J. Hakins, New York.
C. Hickman, Forsyth, Mont.
A. Seligman, New York.
W. A. Roberts, Homedale, Idaho.
Mrs. E. G. Uban, Englewood, N. J.
Mrs. M. R. Plato, Muskogee, Okla.
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Mrs. O. S. Garlick, Dedham, Mass.
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Mrs. I. Kerawell, St. Paul.
W. S. Brandt, Pittsburgh.
Mrs. D. Cunningham, San Francisco.
Miss E. B. Thorsen, San Diego.
Mrs. F. O. Stone, El Cajon, Calif.
Mrs. D. M. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
Nettie Boose, Gerber, Calif.
H. Rechnitzer, Kansas City, Mo.
Miss Nona Peterson, Portland, Ore.
A. C. Thompson, Boise, Idaho.
Mrs. I. M. White, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
M. E. Simmons, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. A. K. Stewart, Ridgewood, L. I.
Mrs. Z. Esmiel, Gary, Ind.
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Mrs. M. Schade, Placentia, Calif.
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J. Wenzel Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
M. S. Miller, San Francisco.
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Mrs. O. W. Ritchie, Seattle.
O. W. Ritchie, Seattle.
G. Stelzenmuller, Fairhope, Ala.
E. L. Barnes, Los Angeles.
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Mrs. Helen Nelson, Minneapolis.
Mrs. Eva M. Suflick, Portland, Ore.
R. Smith, Culver City, Calif.
Mrs. A. F. Heilmann, Buffalo
E. W. Wickham, Burlington, Iowa
Mrs. E. Neri, Cincinnati
B. V. Fair, San Jose, Calif.
M. G. Richardson, New Orleans
Mrs. V. Richardson, New Orleans
Mrs. E. V. Powell, El Paso
G. Bond, Montclair, N. J.
Mrs. F. S. Rairdon, Dayton, Ohio
Mrs. W. Dukehart, Des Moines
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Miss W. G. Gracie, Lakeland, Fla.
Mrs. Grace Lantz, Kokomo, Ind.
Mrs. R. T. Wegman, Hartford, Conn.
Graham Smith, London, Eng.
Mrs. A. S. Hayes, Louisville, Ky.

In Lighter Vein

Perhaps

The customer had paid his bill and was about to rise from the table.

"By the way, sir," said the anxious-looking waiter, "do you believe history repeats itself?"

"I certainly do," said the customer. "I know of a number of cases."

The waiter began to rub his hands together.

"Well, sir," he said, "a gentleman who was in here yesterday gave me half a crown tip—"

"Then perhaps he'll be in again today," suggested the customer, reaching for his hat.—*Answers.*

No Drums?

The young man walked into the toy shop. He looked in need of sleep.

"Something to amuse a baby, please," he said. He pointed to a large colored rattle. "What's the price of that thing?"

"Three shillings," replied the assistant. "It's an extra big one."

The drowsy young man fumbled in his pocket for the money. "I'll take it," he groaned. "Anything to keep him quiet!"—*Tit-Bits.*

The Waiting List

In the old country sons-in-law were often given free board and lodging instead of a dowry.

A young man and his sweetheart were discussing "ways and means" one day. The girl's father could not afford a dowry.

"We might board with your parents until times get better," the young man suggested hopefully.

"Not a chance," sighed the girl. "My parents are still boarding with my grandparents."—*Grit.*

Church Supper

An oyster met an oyster,
And they were oysters two;
Two oysters met two oysters,
And they were oysters, too.
Four oysters met a pint of milk
And they were oyster stew.
—*Congregationalist.*

Slow Work

He: "I have been wanting to ask you a question for months."

She: "I have been wanting to answer it for years."—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

Amen!

A church attendant asks, "Should a preacher ever use a manuscript?" Our answer is this: "It depends on what is written on the manuscript."—*Christian Register.*

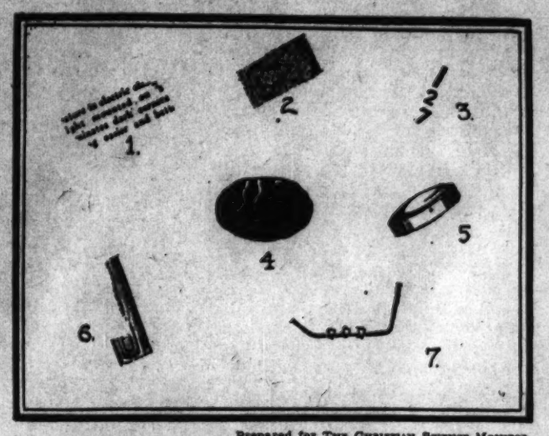
The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

HE IS well-constituted who grieves not for what he has not, and rejoices for what he has.—DEMOCRITUS.

Ad-O-Grams

No. 9



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 9." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 36 and 195

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE addition to the revised Christian Science Hymnal of two more hymns by Horatius Bonar (1808-1889)—"Beloved, let us love," and "Not what I am but what Thou art"—is a reminder that Mrs. Eddy must have felt a high kinship of thought with this poet-preacher of the Scots, whom she twice quoted in "Miscellaneous Writings." With the exception of Mrs. Eddy's own hymns, it is doubtful if anything else in the revised Christian Science Hymnal has been more beloved than Bonar's Communion hymn, "Here, O my Lord, I'd see Thee face to face."

A Scot always knows that Maxwellton's braes are bonnie, and loves to hear "a melody that's sweetly sung in tune"; and so, reading Bonar, we know very well where was his native heath. All his poetry breathes the love of music, and of nature seen as a promise of something fairer than herself; and its dominating thought is the assurance of the "second coming." In his long autobiographical poem, "My Old Letters," finished in the year 1876, that closed a significant decade, he wrote:

Sorely and long has this sick world of ours
Needed a healer, for her wounds are deep . . .

Thou unborn light, descending from above,
Making the dead alive, the prisoner free,
We bid thee welcome. . . .
Hell cannot stay Thee in Thy radiant march
Nor the deep grave bar Thy victorious way. . . .
Creation waiteth for the healing breath
Of Him from whom all sickness flees.

And he speaks of the bread of God, that "maketh sick men whole." In 1866 he wrote:

No joy is true, save that which has no end.
No life is true, save that which liveth ever.
No health is sound save that which God doth send,
No love is real save that which changeth never.

In 1843, at what is called the "Disruption," when more than 400 clergymen of the Established church joined Dr. Chalmers in forming the Free Kirk of Scotland, Bonar was one of them. Born and educated in Edinburgh, he worked for liberty there in yet another form, by aiding the Total Abstinence Society. A little yellow-covered tract survives, dated 1854, named "Christian Witness-bearing to the Sin of Intemperance," wherein Bonar answers a question of our own times—whether the Bible requires of men more than Temperance. Bonar's uncompromising reply is that "total abstinence is the only unmistakable protest" against the growing evil.

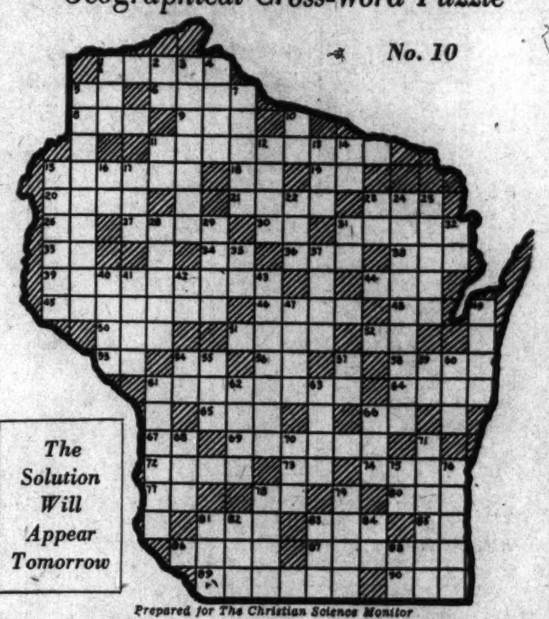
The vigor of his prose is seen in such phrases as these:

Do something! If you cannot do what we advise, do something!
O, be on the side of God, out and out. Don't trifle with religion!
Health is with God. Health came not from man, but from the love and power of God.

Poet, prophet, philanthropist, reformer, lover of God and of men, Bonar illustrated, in his own, the life which he has defined as "a great and noble creed."

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle

No. 10



The Solution Will Appear Tomorrow

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—When these are dried they are called prunes—they are grown in abundance in this State.
5—West Africa.
6—Jail (British).
8—One of the Ides.
9—A small cube used in gaming.
11—Leading city of State (population 573,587).
15—Fragments.
18—Not out.
19—Upon.
20—Boundary state at southwest.
21—Crack suddenly.
23—Indian Medical Service.
26—Neuter Noun (ab.).
27—United States Naval Academy.
30—College Degree.
31—"The (?), a mighty man is he."
33—Plural suffix.
34—Fourth note of the scale.
36—Suffix used to form superlatives.
38—National Education Association.
39—Largest lake in the State (30 miles long).
44—Unit.
45—One who sweeps.
46—Deceit.
48—Editor (ab.).
50—Capable.
51—Vessel.
52—Like.
53—Pronoun.
54—Lead shot used in air gun.
56—Knight Templar.
58—"Buckeye State."
61—City of this State (population 39,608).
64—Tennessee (ab.).
65—Plural of Spanish "el."
66—Dad.
67—Manuscript (ab.).
69—This dairy product brings into the State about $80,000,000 yearly.
72—Volume.
73—If you got "43 across," you have this.
74—There are more of these canned in this State than in any other State.
77—The (Spanish, singular).
78—Main line (ab.).
80—Madam (ab.).
81—Spring.
83—Abbreviation for Latin stratis.
85—Depart.
86—Hay.
87—State flower.
89—Fruit raised in great quantities out here.
90—Part of the verb "to be."

Down

1—A cushion.
2—Uruguay (ab.).
3—Capital of this State.
4—Earth.
5—Name of this State.
7—"(?) and Clark" explored the Northwest.
10—Greek for our letter N.
11—Mounted Police.
12—Short for Annabel.
13—Mountain (South African term).
14—Printer's measure.
15—Tendons.
16—Right wing (ab.).
17—Amateur Athletic Union.
22—Abraham.
28—Contraction for "I am."
24—State on western boundary.
25—Poetical for horse.
28—Past tense of "sleep."
29—At a distance (poetical).
31—Street (ab.).
32—Interjection.
35—Adjutant-General.
37—Strike with open hand.
40—He built an Ark.
41—Local name for bullfinch in England.
43—Exist.
45—City of this State (population 48,975).
47—Strikes.
49—About 1,000,000 tons of this metal are mined yearly in this State.
54—Another form of "61 Across."
55—Bachelor of Civil Law.
57—Myself.
59—Pronoun.
60—Wayside Tavern.
61—This State cuts more (?) than any other Great Lakes state.
62—Large stone.
63—Shanty.
64—Vigor.
68—Sun.
70—Snakelike fish.
71—Nickname of the State.
75—Printer's measure.
76—Struck heavily.
78—Mother.
79—Obsolete plural of "sea." (Pretty hard—"seis.")
81—Segment (ab.)
82—Equality.
83—Avenue (ab.).
84—Towards.
86—Sixth note of the scale.

For the Scrapbook

Dog Proverbs From Many Lands

The dog understands his master's mood. (*Chinese.*)

When two dogs fight for a bone, the third runs away with it. (*Dutch.*)

Who has no bread to spare should not keep a dog. (*Spanish.*)

The dog in his kennel barks at his fleas; the dog that hunts does not feel them. (*Chinese.*)

A dog is a dog, whatever his color. (*Danish.*)

A dog with a bone knows no friend. (*Dutch.*)

A man's best friend is his dog. (*Eskimo.*)

Beware the dog itself; the shadow does not bite. (*Danish.*)

The dog has no aversion to a poor family. (*Chinese.*)

It grieveth one dog that another goeth into the kitchen. (*Dutch.*)

When the dog is awake, the shepherd may sleep. (*Germany.*)

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: News that the sailor hat for women is coming back this summer will make every man tremble in his boots. Imagine a chap having to think up a new hiding place for his hat when he comes home each evening!

Judge: A famous globe-trotter says his chief difficulty is finding new, unexplored regions to traverse. He should try motoring on Sunday afternoon with a friend who knows all the short cuts.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Conservator (F. M. A., who reminds us that this word—felicitously applied by the new administration to officials sent out to conserve, not liquidate, assets of closed banks—is commonly pronounced with emphasis on the second syllable. Webster's says that this word was formerly pronounced with accent on the second syllable—occasionally on the third—but that the preferred pronunciation today is *con'-ser-vay-ter* (secondary stress on third syllable; o short, e's as in *maker*, a long).

Detail (Mrs. E. H. S.)—The correspondent writes:

Will you kindly tell me if the word "detail" used as a noun should be accented on the first syllable, and when used as a verb, accented on the second syllable.

As a verb, the word is always accented on the second syllable. As a noun, it is preferably accented also on the second syllable. Thus, "for further *de-tails'* " is correct.

Dynasty (H. K. H.)—The first *y* is sounded preferably as *i* in *ice*, *di'nas-ty* (*a* clipped short).

Uruguay (H. K. H.)—Preferably with first *u* long as in *use*, *U'-roo-gway*.

Soviet (H. K. H.)—Two syllables, *So-vyet'* (secondary stress on first syllable; *o* long, *e* short).

"Apprehensive" (R. S. Van A.)—The correspondent writes:

I once heard a speaker assure a noon-day audience that they "need not be *apprehensious* about the time." It eased us to hear him say it, and we knew what he meant, but I have not found the word in any dictionary. (Wherefore I am *apprehentious* of the spelling.) Is the word in good standing?

So long as we have "apprehensive," let us keep the peace. If the masses persist in saying "apprehensious," we may eventually have to suffer the lash of the purists as they insist on some hair-splitting discrimination between them. Then some stickler for consistency would have to arise to the defense of "comprehensious"!

Can't—It has just occurred to us that in our reply to "Inquirer" in last Tuesday's column we neglected to volunteer something of interest. Webster authorizes the pronunciation of "can" with the vowel short as in *cat*; but the colloquial contraction "can't" must have the *a* sounded preferably two-dot as is *calm*!

We promise to put our hands over our ears, however, if the faithful wish to sound the *a* short.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

There are oil wells—
in the region of the arctic circle.

A rock that bends—
is on exhibition in the North Carolina State Museum at Raleigh.

Swedish life insurance—
companies wrote almost $100,000,000 in new policies last year, a decrease of only 4 per cent from the preceding year.

'Depression College'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

York, Penna.

A NEW kind of college, without cost, is being operated by the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant here. The pastor, the Rev. Ralph Marshall Davis, in explaining how the emergency of high school graduates, unable to go to college because of the hard times, was met in statesmanlike fashion, said:

"We started out to offer a full college curriculum, embracing the usual freshman and sophomore subjects, and including also a number of electives, so as to make the course thoroughgoing and attractive.

"The school was to be operated without a tuition charge and the faculty were to serve with no remuneration. Before we knew it, we had a faculty more than sufficient for the course we were to offer. This faculty consists, with a few exceptions, of recent college graduates, many of whom have graduate degrees, but are now unemployed.

"The results are that we have a school of 350 students enrolled and 28 members of the faculty. The school has started on its nine months' term divided into two semesters. A small fee of $5 a semester is charged to take care of heat, light and extra janitor service.

"The school operates the first four nights of each week, with three periods, from 7 to 10 o'clock, each class having two recitations per week of 50 minutes each. All religious sects are incorporated within the group.

"The whole work is of especially high order, being done as effectively as in most colleges. The 'feel' of the entire enterprise is that of a college with an added earnestness. All work is of college standing.

"The following courses are offered: Philosophy, psychology, sociology, social service, geology, English literature, English composition, contemporary literature, European history, American history, Latin, French, Spanish, Bible, international relations, art, Italian, German, college algebra, trigonometry, calculus, finance, accounting, commercial law, dramatics, and landscape appreciation.

"Isn't that a great American story—and a real suggestion to other organizations with a large equipment which lies idle six days a week?"

The Children's Corner

Papa Boreas and the Little Gusts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PAPA BOREAS and his three children, Billy Gust, Lily Gust and Willy Gust, were holding a meeting.

"What do you think about it, Billy Gust?" said Papa Boreas. I know the roads are all open down on the earth, and people are beginning to stir abroad. Shall we go down for a last time this spring, and show them what we can do to make things beautiful. I know you love beauty, Lily. Would you like to help?"

"Well," said Lily Gust, thoughtfully, "if we can get the coöperation of Mr. Soft Southern Breeze just afterward, so that we will not hurt anything, I should like to do it."

"You're quite right," said Papa Boreas. "We must speak to Mr. Breeze about it first, to be sure that he will be on hand promptly. And then we simply must have the help of Miss Shower, and at just the right time, or we couldn't do anything."

"Well," said Willy Gust, "we can get them both on the radio, and if they promise to help us, I vote that we go."

"Very well," said Papa Boreas, "I'll make the arrangements early this evening and if everything's all right, we'll go right after midnight."

Miss Shower and Mr. S. S. Breeze (they called him that because it seemed too long and formal to say Mr. Soft Southern Breeze each time) agreed perfectly with the plan, and said that they would both help all they could and be on hand promptly.

So, shortly after midnight the Boreas family started out briskly for the South, and about the same time Miss Sprinkly Shower came from the South and began to cover everything with a slightly warm coat of moisture, which made the swelling buds glad within themselves and whisper to each other of the beautiful green fields and the sheltering, shading foliage they were soon going to see and be.

Many of the smaller drops went down to the taproots of the great maples and hinted to them that it was nearly time for them to begin sending up messages to the tops of the big branches, to wake the delicate green leaves to life and beauty; while the grass heard the whispering all around it, and gleefully chuckled about the coming emerald sheen it would give to the woods and how it would smile over the city parks.

Then Mr. S. S. Breeze started out on his long journey from the sunny Southland. Very gently he came, for his mission is always very loving and kindly to all.

Before he arrived, however, Papa Boreas and his children, Billy Gust, Lily Gust and Willy Gust, had come and gone. Miss Sprinkly Shower had fully done her work, and on every twig, branch, tree trunk, fence rail, post, and even the dry grass blades of last year, was a marvelous crystal covering—a wonderful glassy coat, made to order and of a perfect fit.

While Papa Boreas and the little Gusts were not there to see it and receive their share of praise, they were happy in knowing what they had done and the joy it was bringing.

Then the sun rose and Mr S. S. Breeze came, arriving promptly on time, and the little icy coats began to crumble and fall. The children all came out and began to gather the tiny icicles and delight in their crisp coolness, while great branches sprang upward into place as they were relieved of their covering of ice. Soon the picture was gone, but its beauty remained in the minds of all who had seen it.

Meanwhile Papa Boreas and his children, Billy Gust, Lily Gust and Willy Gust had met and shaken hands with Miss Sprinkly Shower, and how they must have smiled at each other as they left the marvelous picture of an hour for all to see and love.

And Papa Boreas smiled broadly to himself, thinking of the wonder of the snowflakes as he lay quietly down for his long summer's rest.

What They Say

Near

"The day is coming when we are going to be as much ashamed of being sick as we are now of being dirty."—*Kathleen Norris.*

Standardization

"It is all right to standardize, so long as we standardize up and not down."—*Herbert Hoover.*

The Now

"We look backward too much and we look forward too much. Thus we miss the passing moment."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The radio is marvelous.
But don't you think a medal
Should be bestowed on neighbors who
Believe in the soft pedal?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

"Let the Seller Beware"

EVEN that rare American who holds no worthless bonds or stocks will applaud President Roosevelt's effort to put some security into securities. Too often has high finance been a low business. Too long have the high priests of Wall Street perverted the necessary process of finding capital for the nations' enterprises into a mystical rite. It is high time the federal power should add a corollary to the ancient *caveat emptor* and require the seller also to beware.

For a horse trade or for any simple exchange where the buyer has full opportunity to examine his purchase "Let the buyer beware" was a good rule. It cannot be abandoned. But the modern development of involved corporate business often leaves the buyer of stocks and bonds dependent upon the seller (in the last analysis the company itself) for honest and full information. When to the natural complexities of pyramided holding companies is added the wizardry and worse of some types of financial priestcraft, even the most alert buyer has little chance. Some of America's keenest industrialists got lost in the multiplied mazes of the Insull structure.

The need for protection was apparent long before the depression began to dry out watered stocks and squash mushroom companies. Before economic difficulties descended, the New York State Crime Commission estimated that the loss from worthless investments was $400,000,000 a year in that State alone. Other authorities have placed the annual loss for the whole nation at $1,700,000,000.

But troubles of the last few years have brought the lesson home with greater force. Not only has the so-called "financial world" learned a great deal about the dangers of self-regulated security markets; the hard schooling has extended to millions of citizens who had never bought a bond before the Liberty Bond campaigns taught them how. And in particular the disastrous experiences resulting from unsound and unethical practices involved in floating many foreign bonds have brought America far toward financial maturity.

Other nations also have reached that state through unhappy lessons. Their people have learned to distinguish somewhat between investment and speculation. And their governments have learned how to help them obtain the essential information for making that distinction. Great Britain, for instance, has for years required much the same kind of publicity that Mr. Roosevelt is now demanding. Only a year and a half ago an English court sent to jail Lord Kylsant, who had controlled the world's largest merchant fleet, because the prospectus of his company was considered misleading.

The spirit of the President's *caveat venditor* is directly in line with that action. For the prospectus made no positive misstatements; it merely failed to show that dividends had been paid out of surplus accumulated in war time instead of from current earnings. As Justice Avory said in pronouncing sentence:

> The falsity in this case consists in putting before intending investors, as material upon which they can exercise judgment as to the existing position of the company, figures which apparently disclose the existing position but in fact conceal it.

What would happen to men who lend their names as directors of dozens of companies, but know almost nothing of their affairs, should such a requirement become federal law in the United States?

The bill to put the President's plan into effect would enable buyers of securities to sue sellers for damages in case of material misrepresentation. Some states now have provisions similar to this in their "blue sky" laws. However, a uniform federal statute might well supplement hit-or-miss state enactments. Certainly anything that can be done by law to remedy abuses to which the nation has now partly awakened should be done.

Yet the mere passing of a law should not be expected to end losses from dishonest security sales. Nor from greedy and foolish speculation. Reform must be accomplished first in the thinking of the people. There has been little popular support for "blue sky" statutes already on the books. And popular desire to get something for nothing led most of the lambs to the slaughter. The people need to remember in future boom times some of the bitter lessons they have been learning lately. If the fiscal education recently acquired proves permanent, the necessary reforms will be firmly established, not only on the statute books but in the hearts of the people.

The Eloquence of Silence

THE bald announcement a short while ago that the King had been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Robert H. Clive as British Minister to the Vatican provided an interesting example of the fact that official statements often speak most plainly in the things they leave unsaid.

Since May, 1930, Great Britain had been represented at the Vatican only by a chargé d'affaires. Downing Street did not approve of the Papal See's attitude in a dispute between two political parties in the island of Malta. In fact, Mr. Arthur Henderson, then Foreign Secretary, asserted the Roman Catholic Church had overstepped the rather shadowy line that divides the respective spheres of church and state. The upshot was a public announcement of the appointment of Mr. (thenceforward Sir) Henry Chilton, the British Minister at the Vatican, to a new post, and an eloquent silence—maintained unbroken for twenty-two months—on the subject of his successor.

Clearly, therefore, the appointment of Sir Robert Clive means more than the mere words convey. It indicates that the dispute has ended. Furthermore, the silence which is still being maintained as to how the dispute ended may be interpreted as showing that neither side has given in. Great Britain still holds that the Vatican allowed the Maltese clergy to trespass on state rights. Conversely, the Vatican holds that the action of the clergy was entirely proper. Thus the thorny question of church and state rights which from time to time has brought bitter strife in country after country has been taken no nearer solution.

The recent Maltese dispute centered mainly round the question of compulsory Italian in the elementary schools and the use of Italian in the law courts. In the background loomed Lord Strickland, whose methods in trying to get Italian dropped did not at all commend themselves to his political opponents and the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

With the help of a royal commission, the British Government last June imposed a solution which upheld the Strickland policy of favoring Maltese and English at the expense of Italian while enabling his opponents to defeat him at the polls. The Maltese constitution, which had been suspended, was restored and Lord Strickland was induced to issue an apology which the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Malta accepted.

But Great Britain did not at once reëstablish normal relations with the Vatican, and from this it could be inferred that Britain wanted to see whether the Roman Catholic Church was prepared to accept the new status. The better part of a year having elapsed since the flat went forth from Downing Street, it is now possible to take the Vatican's equally diplomatic silence as tantamount to acceptance, or, rather, acquiescence. On both sides bygones are being ignored as bygones without prejudice to the future.

The President's Pool

PRESIDENTS may a-swimming go. And in pools presented to them by the public. At any rate, President Roosevelt may. Congress has decreed it. And even a President with quasi-dictatorial powers must, in matters like swimming pools and honors from foreign governments, wait for the august sanction of senators and representatives before plunging into his new-found pleasures.

Of swimming, Shakespeare has said:

> The torrent roar'd; and we did buffet it
> With lusty sinews; throwing it aside,
> And stemming it with hearts of controversy.

No doubt that is the way legislators would delight to engage in the virile sport. It is pleasant to record, however, that no such controversial attitude manifested itself in the process of approving the President's pool. There was simply clear-headed action, with not so much as a suggestion that Senate investigating committees should probe impartially into all pools—financial or swimming.

Perhaps the explanation of Congress' docility lies in the pressure which a tremendously powerful—but withal, invisible—lobby exerted to insure acceptance of the new White House pool. At a time when lobbies are so formidable it takes courage to expose a group which, out of utter self-interest, has made it possible for the President to disport himself in the water. But patriotism demands that its methods and members be disclosed.

In Washington today are hundreds of lobbyists of whose presence only congressmen are aware. And these lobbyists know that hardly an American could grow up to be a representative—let alone a senator—without contracting an unforgettable debt to the old swimmin' hole. So, unseen by others, they walk the corridors on Capitol Hill, side by side with legislators. They keep them company at breakfast and whenever nobody else is around. Their argument is always the same: "Don't you remember?" they whisper. And the congressmen always do.

Who are these lobbyists? They are the small boys that senators and representatives used to be. And because no one quite forgets that of which they speak, the President was assured of his pool from the start.

When Prelate and Politician Agree

THERE are those who would have us believe that these are bad times, who would have us accept the present stress as an inescapable reality. But such teaching is falling before the awakening realization that most of today's troubles result from yesterday's mistaken thinking. And there is sweeping across popular thought today a consciousness of what is necessary for a finer, truer social order.

At a national conference of Jews and Christians held in New York City on Sunday 100 clergymen and lay leaders of differing faiths throughout the United States signed a manifesto calling for social justice. "Society," declared the manifesto, "is a coöperative human brotherhood, in which we must be our brother's keeper. We are convinced that the common will to mitigate mass poverty, want and hunger can best be realized through orderly social action inspired by divine teaching."

Such is the spirit of much heart-searching thought today. Human means and methods have failed. The frail reeds upon which humanity leaned have broken, leaving the old social order in despair and discredit. Is it any wonder that religious leaders turn the more resolutely toward the only enduring source of all harmony and peace?

Yet not only in the churches is this attitude manifested. Hear the statements of a politician made on the same day in the same city—the speaker, Joseph V. McKee, president of New York's Board of Aldermen:

> A live and vibrant public opinion can solve the problem of the new era of great unselfishness, but we have to put into it those things called spiritual, by reflecting them in our everyday relations with man and man. . . . We must put into the banking business the Sermon on the Mount.

Looking back at the collapse of an era of material prosperity, men are beginning to understand that it was their own blind belief in material riches that made possible the debauchery of greed and piracy in high places. Following the leadership of mammon, they ended in the darkness of chaos. They are learning now that the false doctrine that led them there cannot lead them upward to the light again.

The old leaders are now largely discredited. Those upon whom the mantle of responsibility has fallen are being forced to acknowledge the need of a higher and more infallible guide. They are being forced to the conclusion that spiritual values alone are authentic and unchanging. And, because this is so, even though the way is long and hard before us, the time is here for rejoicing and dauntless courage.

But let us not err when we speak of leaders. Not the greatest nor mightiest are our real leaders. It is their message and doctrine that will mark them with the badge of authority. Let us remember that it was one from a humble calling, having none of the trappings of pride and might, who gave us the Sermon on the Mount; who laid the foundation for all social equality, brotherly coöperation and true progress.

The leaders who will bring us up out of this temporary chaos will be those who speak His words, who seek to apply His teachings to every problem of business, government and economics. Let the people listen for this leadership and follow no other, and the dawning of the new era will indeed be at hand.

A Neglected Herald of Spring

SOME say it is the bluebird that fetches spring, with wake-robins in the budding hazel and wood violets no taller than your thumb joint—small blue patches of them, looking innocently at their kindred sky. And others, seemingly with as sound authority, will have it that spring comes when the robins go weaving in and out the quickening cherry boughs and the south wind rises softly to a strong and clement tide on some strange, wistful, happy night of near and stranger stars.

Now in some part each may have the right of it, but it is a position most tenable to assert that the true harbinger is in fact a creature far more humble and unregarded than the conventional claimants. For spring, so surely as ever plowing scours the plowshare, comes with earthworms.

It scarcely is poetic, of course, to advance this neglected circumstance. But facts are not always to be sacrificed to the urgencies of song, and even an earthworm, dully rejoicing in an earthworm's privilege and mission, deserves better of its observers. Generations of experience teach, if we will only consult them, that we cannot confidently depend upon the advent of spring, whatever rival omens and portents may be demonstrated—nor confide our cucumber seeds to the waiting soil with every assurance of their well-being—until the earthworm rouses and strolls abroad. Not until then shall it be spring.

Bluebirds may be mistaken in their forecastings, and the eldest and most sagacious of robins will now and then permit himself too much of optimism. But the patient, vagrant angleworm, biding its time in its own earthen secrecy, is infallible. You must concede that this is reasonable enough, when you consider how intimate the earthworm is with earth.

There have, in whimsical seasons, been several false springs, when prophecy was put to naught and all signs seemed to fail. The geese came out of the south country, and the teal and the widgeon curved and whistled across their well-remembered marshes, and the earlier wild flowers were beguiled, and it was agreed that the coal bin would outlast the need. Yet spring, real spring, desired and entreated, failed dismally of her anticipated appearance.

But never were the earthworms deluded by these insincere climatic enticements. Like the prudent, weather-wise creatures they are, they awaited the certainty. And when the authentic whisper came they stirred to it, and rose gropingly into the sunshine or the starlight, and went hither and yon in mild adventuring—the actual heralds of spring.

Editorial Notes

With the President's reforestation unemployment plan extending to California, it is possible that in about 5000 years from now the California teacher of ancient history will be explaining by example that the Rooseveltian idea was to make two Big Trees grow where one Big Tree grew before.

The Washington Administration's idea of reducing the number of abandoned farms by next winter seems to be to reduce by extraordinary legislation the number of those who have thought of themselves as abandoned farmers by next fall.

The average citizen can profitably augment the Administration's plan for putting 250,000 men to work at federal reforestation and fire control by hiring a man privately to set out a few trees and clear the old newspapers out of the basement.

The typewriter celebrates its sixtieth anniversary as an outstanding mechanical achievement, but still doggedly insists on yielding to the spelling and punctuation weaknesses of its operator.

It is hoped that the brewers who are prepared to go to great lengths to sell their particular brands of the 3.2 per cent product will not include the wavelengths.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Canal and the Navy—Two Critical Moments for America

Norfolk, Va.

ON THE placid waters of Hampton Roads, spread out before my hotel windows, I can descry just one United States destroyer at anchor, where normally a whole fleet is to be found. The fleet, battleships and cruisers together, is in the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Matsuoka, returning to Japan from Geneva by way of the United States, loses no opportunity to point to this fact, as a gesture unfriendly to Japan and to urge that at least part of the fleet be returned to the Atlantic.

The gesture, however, is unfriendly only as Japanese like Mr. Matsuoka seek to make it so by the implications they find in it. The United States fleet has just as good a right in the Pacific as has the Japanese—and thus far no American diplomat has been demanding that the latter nation send half its ships into the Mediterranean.

I read the other day a letter from Theodore Roosevelt to President Taft—one of the very few that preceded the break in that historic friendship—in which the retired President urged his successor by no means to divide the fleet, but to keep it united in either the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean. At the time the letter was written the Panama Canal was still short of completion. A divided fleet in such circumstances could only be concentrated by sending ships around Cape Horn—as was done with the famous Oregon in her race against time in 1898 to join Sampson's fleet off Santiago. Today concentration can be effected by a few hours' steaming through the canal. This fact ought to make for economy in naval expenditures, as it makes one fleet equal to the task of guarding both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

Navy men, as a rule, however, dislike this theory. When the effort to get the right of way for the canal was pending, and later when the work of construction was in progress, I wrote innumerable editorials—with navy sanction—to the effect that the cost of the work would be saved in naval construction and maintenance. Placed end to end, these articles probably would have been about as long as the canal. But that interoceanic ditch was hardly completed when my navy friends repudiated all they had led me to say, and urged vigorously that the canal would necessitate two fleets, in order that each end of it might be defended against some unknown and unsuspected enemy.

The harbor which I am now contemplating is a historic bit of water. It witnessed two events in naval history which had much to do with the national existence of the United States. When the French fleet, under de Grasse, in 1781 sailed into Hampton Roads and took up a position commanding Yorktown, it left to Lord Cornwallis, there intrenched with Washington confronting him, no recourse but surrender. Had Lord Howe, with the British fleet, who had been maneuvering in the vicinity, either given battle to de Grasse, or himself come to the aid of Cornwallis, the independence of these United States might have been long deferred.

As Yorktown marked the end of the American Revolution, so also, in these very waters, was one of the most dangerous threats to the perpetuation of the nation removed. The iron-clad Confederate ram, "Merrimack," according to Northern historians, "Virginia" to the South, had run amuck one day amidst the United States frigates and ships of the line at anchor in the roadstead. The Northern press was full of prophecies of evil. The ram would complete the destruction of the fleet and then come North and lay New York and Philadelphia under tribute. She would break the blockade and Great Britain and France would infallibly recognize the Confederacy.

For just one day the prophets of evil had their say. Then the Monitor, a "cheese box on a raft," designed by John Ericsson and financed by Asa Bushnell, and at the moment not belonging to the navy but to her builder, appeared, gave battle to the Confederate and effectively put her out of business. From the windows of my hotel I can see in the distance the waters where this fight, which put an end to wooden ships of war, was fought.

Now mark how just at two critical moments a power greater than human planning has saved the nation. When the sails of de Grasse appeared off the Capes the Continental Army was in a fever of apprehension lest they be the ships of Howe. When the little Monitor steamed into Hampton Roads the sunken or burning wrecks of the flower of the Federal Navy bore witness to the dire emergency she confronted. But in each instance a power greater than that of Washington or Lincoln quietly saved the nation. Need anyone fear that the protection thus manifested in the past will fail in the emergency of the present?

As I Knew Them—Ruskin

Glimpses of Great People

By JULIAN B. ARNOLD

NOT because of his intimacy with the laws of art will John Ruskin be remembered, but for the matchless quality of the prose wherein he taught the necessity of earnestness in the performance of all handicrafts.

Ruskin aspired, however, to be more than a critic. He attempted the rôle of a reformer, and in that crusade he wielded his pen not only against the false and ugly in art, but against such of the social and economic usages of his times as he held to be of sorry taste or inequitable.

Of the large fortune bequeathed to him by his father he gave so generously to charities and to the societies which he established, that there was little left save laurels. Some of those gifts were of public character, but the majority were of the type that letteth not the left hand know what the right doeth.

I recall an instance of this grace in Ruskin. The occasion was a dinner given in London at the home of a well-known man of letters. The guests numbered about a dozen, and included John Ruskin and Sir Edwin Arnold. The former had been decrying the giving of indiscriminate alms, asserting that men should imitate the gods and help those who helped themselves. Thereat Arnold turned to our host and said:

"What Mr. Ruskin alleges as the creed of wisest charity is possibly practiced by some, but happily not by himself. Recently was heard in one of our magistrate courts a case, sordid in its details but important enough from certain aspects to attract to such a clearing house of sorrow men who take note of these matters. Most of the minor discords of life being disposed of, a delinquent was placed on the prisoner's stand: a fine young fellow in stature and face, but ill-kempt and corrupted with evil communications. The charge against him, stated in a matter-of-fact way by a burly policeman, was that he had knocked down his wife in the street and caused a disturbance.

"With the abruptness of justice dispensed in such places, the wife of the prisoner was at once placed in the witness box. Young and of comely face, with the tears still undried upon her cheeks, she gazed, affrighted, at the magistrate and the unknown crowd, until she had found the prisoner, and her eyes had met his eyes.

"Vaguely she heard her name called. Scarcely mindful now of her surroundings, she continued to look toward the place where stood the man she loved.

"Then the magistrate asked: 'Is it true that the prisoner knocked you down and treated you so badly, as has been charged? Do not be afraid. Tell me.'

"The gentleness of the tone in which the question was asked awakened her. She turned her eyes from the prisoner to the magistrate, and suddenly stretching out her arms to the latter, she cried: 'No, Sir, it is not true. He could not mean to hurt me. Oh, Sir, give him back to me!'

"And the wise magistrate, after admonishing the youth, gave him back to her.

"But in the well of that court one of two watchers of the scene I have briefly described whispered to the other: 'Friend, you are the editor of a powerful newspaper. Open a subscription for that pair. Set them up in a clean life. So shall the good God bless you. Here is a check to start the subscriptions.'

"This thing was done. The young man and his wife became successful and respected ranchers in Australia.

"Kind host, the man who started that fund which gave to that pair a new and useful life in a British colony was Mr. Ruskin. I was only the editor—the instrument of a creed more gracious than the one he offered just now."

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Newspaper and the Public

KEEPING in mind the peculiar dependence of the American masses on their daily newspapers for light in the present period of confusion, it is disturbing to note that the tendency of our newspapers in recent years has been, more and more, to abdicate the responsibility for leadership. It no longer cuts and penetrates with its old precision. It has to an extraordinary degree made itself popular with the masses, but in winning this acclaim it has lost much of its old authority.

With many newspapers . . . the greater part of the page formerly reserved for the newspaper's opinions on public affairs has been surrendered to cheap and pointless gossip columns dealing with the more exploited personalities of Manhattan, to bard rhyming on the intellectual level of the more sentimental movies, to ghost written advice on the perplexities of adolescent love, and to syndicated discussions of the distempers of the human body.

In its present incarnation, to attempt a rough definition, the newspaper is, in descending importance, (1) an excellent and increasingly accurate reporter of news, (2) an effective salesman of commercial wares, (3) a fair to middling vaudeville bill, and (4) an indifferent analyst and leader of political and economic thought.

I very well realize that these characteristics of the modern American newspaper have been determined by powerful forces, and that they will not be easily or swiftly altered. If I were asked my own idea of a profitable alteration—one that would make the newspaper a more respected and more influential leader of opinion in these days that so need informed leadership—I would be compelled to answer that the road to newspaper improvement is obscure and beset by many uncertainties, but that one of the first things to do is to subject to new and critical scrutiny the seductive doctrine that it is the paramount duty of the newspaper to give the public what it wants.

That rule may be binding on the 5 and 10-cent store and on the movies, but a newspaper is differentiated from both of these by a social mission so important that it has been singled out for special immunity from interference by the Constitution of the United States. The freedom of the press principle was not written into our basic law to protect the newspaper's right to give the public what it wants. It was written into our national charter to protect the newspaper's right to print and say what it conceives to be necessary to be said and printed, in order that our social and political arrangements may be kept decent, just and tolerable.—*Louis Jaffe*, quoted in the *Linotype News* (New York).

Per Capita Gold Production

A DISPATCH in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor makes a headliner of the fact that the State of Nevada produced the stupendous sum of $30 per capita of new gold money. We do not wish to belittle the contribution of Nevada to the national wealth, for in times such as these $30 for each man, woman and child, of fresh, clean, new money—money which has been extracted from the vaults of old Mother Nature and presented as a transfusion of blood to an anemic commercial body, is a mighty nice sum of money.

We would, however, like to call to the attention of The Christian Science Monitor and to the attention of the world at large the fact that the 28,640 men, women and children who constitute the white population of the territory of Alaska were responsible for a contribution of the neat little sum of $332.77 per capita in the same precious metal during the year 1932. That is real gold production and in the argot of the street, "you ain't seen nuthin' yet," for that is a mere fraction of the possible gold production of the Territory if the nation could ever be aroused to the golden opportunity its stepchild of the North presents for ending the economic ills of the country.—*The Alaska Weekly* (Seattle, Wash.).

Ceylon Churches Protest Gambling

IN A pamphlet published by the order of the South Ceylon District Synod and circulated among the adult members of all the Wesleyan churches in the island, it is stated, with reference to sweepstakes, that "the conference renews its protest against all proposals to associate sweepstakes or other gambling methods with the raising of funds for hospitals and kindred philanthropic institutions. Such exploitation of the gambling spirit for this purpose would powerfully stimulate the gambling habit, encouraging the lust of gain at the expense of motives of unselfish service; it would degrade the Christian virtue of charity, and, inevitably, by its appeal to cupidity disguised under the pretense of charity, the sweepstakes would dry up the springs of altruistic and generous giving."—*Ceylon Daily News* (Colombo, Ceylon).